

DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ, WITH
NOTES ON PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED SPECIES.

PART XI.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

[Read September 11, 1913.]

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Gilbert J. Arrow, of the British Museum, for the opportunity of examining some co-types of Mr. Pascoe's *Curculionidæ*, these enabling me to identify with certainty several genera and species which could not be identified from the descriptions alone, some of these being not alone insufficient but actually misleading. The species sent were:—

Acacallis personata.
Acalles expletus.
Byrsia cerata.
Diethusa ferrida.
Enide æstuans.
E. porphyrea.
E. saniosa.
Melanterius fugitivus.
Onidistus odiosus.
Paleticus invidus.
Poropterus python.
Tentegia favosa.

Some notes have also been prepared on other specimens which Mr. Arrow was kind enough to compare with their types.

All the species here noted or described belong to the subfamily *Cryptorhynchides*.

ACACALLIS.

Mr. Pascoe described the apex of the pectoral canal in this genus as open, but in the co-type of *A. personata* before me it is certainly cavernous, and this is a very important feature in the subfamily *Cryptorhynchides*. He also described the base of the prothorax as truncate, but it is distinctly, although rather lightly, trisinate. The rostrum of the female (the sex of the co-type) is almost perfectly straight, but that of the male is lightly curved. I can find nothing warranting its generic separation from *Orochlesis*.

ACACALLIS PERSONATA, Pasc. (now *Orochlesis*).

(*Queenslandica munda*, Lea.)

Deceived by the above-noted discrepancies, I redescribed this species under the name of *Queenslandica munda*. Mr. Pascoe said "the pattern at the base (of the elytra?) has a resemblance to the face of some animal." I cannot see any such resemblance, however, either on the co-type or on four other specimens.

ACALLES EXPLETUS, Pasc. (now *Decilaus*.)

(*Decilaus squamipennis*, Lea.)

The co-type of this species sent for examination certainly belongs to *Decilaus* and to the species subsequently described by me as *D. squamipennis*. The type was possibly somewhat abraded, as Pascoe described the elytra as sulcate-punctate; this is the case, but the punctures are normally so concealed by clothing that they appear to be very small, and many are quite concealed. Nor did Mr. Pascoe mention the dentition of the front femora.

BYRSIA.

The co-type of *B. cerata* sent bears a name-label in Mr. Pascoe's own writing. The genus was referred to the *Cryptorhynchides* with doubt, Mr. Pascoe thinking it possibly belonged to the *Erirhinides*; it might, in fact, very well be referred to that subfamily, but as some of its characters denote an approach to *Diethusa*, it may, perhaps, be allowed to remain in the *Cryptorhynchides*.

The pectoral canal is represented by a rather deep and squamose, but not acutely margined, groove in front of the front coxæ; these are lightly but distinctly separated, but the canal between them is not sufficiently wide to allow the rostrum to pass below them. The mesosternum is longer than usual, with the middle coxæ at its hind-margin, so that they are rather more distant from the front pair than is usual, and they are rather more widely separated than that pair. The mesosternum between them is not in the form of a special receptacle, but slopes up till it joins in with the metasternum. The suture between the two basal segments of abdomen is certainly not obsolete in the middle (as described), but possibly on the type the clothing was matted together there. The eyes are coarsely faceted.

BYRSIA CERATA, Pasc.

The co-type is a male, its under-surface is densely clothed with silvery scales, the two basal segments of its abdomen are conjointly concave, with the depression traceable on to the metasternum. The basal third of the rostrum is squamose,

elsewhere shining and with distinct punctures, having a tendency to become confluent posteriorly.

The locality given by Mr. Pascoe was simply Queensland; but a male in my collection (from the Macleay Museum) is labelled as from Rockhampton. A female (also from Rockhampton) in the British Museum differs from the male in being slightly stouter, rostrum thinner and clothed only at extreme base, and basal segments of abdomen gently convex.

DIETHUSA.

Two co-types of *D. fervida* were sent, and one bears a name-label in Mr. Pascoe's writing.

I cannot see that any of the tibiæ are bicalcarate at apex, the supposed inner spurs are simply tufts of hairs in the usual positions. Probably on the type these tufts were cemented together, and so appeared as mucros. There are certainly, however, several species of *Diethusa* and *Melanterius*, whose front tibiæ are bicalcarate at apex. Other characters relied upon to distinguish the genus from *Lybæba* and *Enide* were the subulation of the rostrum and abdominal sutures, but these are of specific importance only.⁽¹⁾ Previously I united *Enide* and *Lybæba*, and now propose that these be merged in *Diethusa*, that name having priority of pagination.⁽²⁾

DIETHUSA FERVIDA, Pasc.

(*Lybæba acuticosta*, Lea.)

One of the co-types is labelled South Australia, the other Gawler. They are evidently sexes: in the male the antennæ are inserted nearer the apex of the rostrum than in the female, and the rostrum itself is wider and less subulate in front of same, although distinctly narrowed to the apex. Mr. Pascoe described the general colour as black, and the rostrum as brownish-ferruginous or ferruginous; the co-types have the rostrum blackish, with the apical fifth in the male and the apical fourth in the female reddish. I have redescribed the male of the species under the name of *Lybæba acuticosta*, but the form described as the female of *L. acuticosta* was wrongly referred to that species, and really belongs to *D. metasternalis*.

ENIDE ÆSTUANS, Pasc. (now *Diethusa*).

Four co-types sent, one bearing a name-label in Mr. Pascoe's writing. They agree with the species I redescribed as such.⁽³⁾

(1) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1899, pp. 250-251.

(2) Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1873: *Diethusa*, p. 185; *Lybæba*, p. 186; *Enide*, p. 187.

(3) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1899, p. 253.

ENIDE PORPHYREA, Pasc. (now *Diethusa*).

Two co-types sent, one bearing a name label in Mr. Pascoe's writing. They agree with the species I redescribed as such.⁽⁴⁾

ENIDE SANIOSA, Pasc. (now *Diethusa subfasciata*, Pasc., var.).

A somewhat abraded specimen sent as a co-type of *E. saniosa*. I cannot regard it as more than a slight variety of the common, widely distributed and variable *subfasciata*.

MELANTERIUS FUGITIVUS, Pasc.

The co-type of this species sent for examination is certainly different to any species previously seen by me. It is a fairly large species, its upper-surface densely but not quite uniformly clothed with somewhat golden scales; the under-surface with paler and thinner scales, not quite as dense as on the upper-surface, but certainly not "sparse" (as described). The combined length of the third and fourth abdominal segments is just perceptibly more than that of the second, but distinctly more than that of the fifth. The femoral dentition is strong. The punctures of the metasternal episterna are moderately dense at base and apex, but in a single series along the middle. In my table of the genus⁽⁵⁾ it would be associated with *uniseriatus*, which is a much smaller species, with very different clothing, etc.

ONIDISTUS ODIOSUS, Pasc.

The specimen sent as a co-type of this species bears a label "K. G. S.," on which are some marks that probably were intended for (?). It is simply a small specimen of *araneus*, and the locality—King George Sound—is certainly incorrect. *O. araneus* is a common species in the coastal scrubs of Northern New South Wales and of Southern Queensland.

PALETICUS INVIDUS, Pasc. (now *Euryporopterus*).

(*Euryporopterus angularis*, Lea.)

A co-type of *P. invidus* was sent with another specimen, both labelled as from Queensland and as from Pascoe's collection. The description is somewhat misleading, as the third, fifth, and seventh interstices of elytra are described as elevated, especially posteriorly; whereas the elytra are without interstices in the accepted sense, the elevations mentioned being really due to fascicles or clusters of scales; the position

(4) *L. c.*, p. 252.

(5) *L. c.*, p. 206.

of the seventh interstice is occupied by a strong epipleural fold. The species belongs to *Euryporopterus*, and was subsequently described by me as *E. angularis*.

POROPTERUS PYTHON, Pasc.

(*P. listroderes*, Lea).

The co-type of *P. python* sent belongs to the species I subsequently described as *P. listroderes*. Mr. Pascoe's description is rather faulty, and before seeing the co-type I was under the impression that the species was not really a *Poropterus*.

TENTEGIA FAVOSA, Pasc.

A specimen sent as a co-type of this species, from Mr. Pascoe's collection, is labelled Australia; the type was stated to be from Western Australia. But as the specimen now before me has the front and hind femora moderately, and the middle pair rather strongly dentate, and in the original description the femora are noted as edentate, it is probable that the specimen really belongs to a species closely resembling, but not, *favosa*, although associated with the type by Mr. Pascoe. ^(5a) There are two species in my collection resembling the supposititious co-type; *anolpa* with prothoracic punctures identical and elytral granules very similar, but with shoulders clasping the prothorax and femora edentate; and *quadri-seriata* also with similar punctures on the prothorax, but that segment carinated.

PERISSOPS ILIACUS, Pasc. (now *Critomerus*).

(*Critomerus emblematicus*, Lea.)

Mr. Pascoe said the type of *Perissops* was the *Enteles ocellatus* of Redtenbacher; and in naming the genus he referred two additional species to it—*mucidus* (a common weevil in the coastal forests of Northern New South Wales and of Southern Queensland) and *iliacus* (from Gilolo, Aru, etc.). As a generic feature he described the front femora as "obsolete dentata, vel dente parvo instructa." Whilst of *iliacus* he wrote "femoribus, præsertim anticis, dente acuto instructis."

Dr. Gestro sent me four Yule Island specimens as *P. iliaca*, ⁽⁶⁾ but their front femora are bidentate; as they were not from any of the type localities, and belong to the species I named *Critomerus emblematicus*, I sent two of them to Mr.

(5a) Since this was written Mr. Arrow has informed me that the specimen sent is really not *favosa*, although extremely close to it in general appearance.

(6) In Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 269, the species was recorded as from Yule Island, and given a feminine termination.

Arrow for his opinion, pointing out that their front femora were quite conspicuously bidentate.⁽⁷⁾ In reply he wrote: "I have carefully compared your specimens with Pascoe's type of *Perissops iliacus*, and am satisfied that they belong to that species. Pascoe's collection contains five specimens, varying a good deal in pattern, and the one he has marked 'type' (from Gilolo) has the prothorax almost entirely white, but I think there is no doubt all are the same." Although the species *emblematicus* must now be regarded as synonymous with *iliacus*, the generic name *Critomerus* must be retained, as the conspicuously bidentate femora are strongly at variance with all the (now numerous) known species of *Perissops*.

MECHISTOCERUS.

Berosiris.

Dr. Gestro sent me three specimens as co-types of *B. calidris*, but as they were from Yule Island, and that locality was not mentioned under the original description I thought it desirable to have them compared with the type, and sent them to Mr. Arrow with a note as follows: "I would specially draw your attention to the walls of the pectoral canal, almost attached to the hind margin of the front coxæ you will notice ridges margining the canal (a feature that denotes the species is a *Mechistocerus*). These ridges are, however, easily overlooked, if the specimen is pinned in the ordinary way. If *B. calidris* (type) has these processes, possibly others of that genus have, in which case possibly the name should be treated as synonymous with *Mechistocerus*. The genus *Berosiris* was originally described in the Journal of the Linnean Society,⁽⁸⁾ and five species were then named. As *picticollis* was figured⁽⁹⁾ and the first named, apparently it should be regarded as the type; and I would therefore be glad to know if its pectoral canal is as in the specimens sent, especially as to the processes just behind the front coxæ."

In reply Mr. Arrow wrote: "I have examined the type of *Berosiris calidris*, and although your specimens cannot be regarded as co-types, I think they are probably the same. Pascoe had specimens from Yule Island, but left them unnamed and separated widely from *B. calidris*. The form of the pectoral canal is exactly the same in all species of *Berosiris* (including *B. picticollis*) as in your specimens, and Mr. Marshall tells me that *Berosiris* and *Mechistocerus* have long been

(7) The second tooth is midway between the first and the base of the femur; in several species of the genus there is a small supplementary tooth in the femoral emargination.

(8) Zool., xii., 1873, p. 43.

(9) Pl. i., fig. 9.

regarded as synonymous, and he believes were announced to be so by Faust.⁽¹⁰⁾ From two specimens of *M. compositus* (Lea) received from you, I think it most likely that that is a synonym of *B. calidris*."

BEROSIRIS CALIDRIS, Pasc. (now *Mechistocerus*).

Mechistocerus compositus, Lea.

M. compositus, Faust (?).

This is a very variable species, and is common in many parts of Northern Queensland and New Guinea. I redescribed it under the name of *compositus* in 1907.⁽¹¹⁾ Subsequently⁽¹²⁾ the late Herr J. Faust also named a species *compositus*, and quite probably his species is the same as *calidris*; the description is but little more than a comparison with *M. nigrostriatus*.

DYSTROPICUS.⁽¹³⁾

(*Berosiris*, Lea, in error.)⁽¹⁴⁾

I received from Dr. Gestro seven specimens as co-types of *Dystropicus squalidus*, and as coming from the type locality (Yule Island). They agree fairly well with the generic and specific descriptions, but differ in the rostrum being decidedly long, certainly not "modice elongatum" and the second joint of the funicle at most twice the length of the first, certainly not "triplo." These discrepancies, however, are but on a par with others in Pascoe's descriptions, and I believe the specimens to be correctly named.

Deceived by these and other inaccuracies I redescribed the genus as the *Berosiris* of Pascoe. *Dystropicus* was referred to another section (*Sophrorhininae*) of the subfamily, to the one (*Cryptorhynchinae*) in which he placed *Berosiris*.

DYSTROPICUS SQUALIDUS, Pasc.⁽¹⁵⁾

Berosiris mixtus, Lea.

The types of *B. mixtus* agree with the co-types above noted of *D. squalidus*.

BEROSIRIS TANYRHYNCHUS, Lea (now *Dystropicus*).

This species must now be transferred to *Dystropicus*.

(10) Stett. Ent. Zeit., liii., p. 46. I have not seen the reference, however.

(11) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., p. 409.

(12) Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 143.

(13) Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 252.

(14) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1907, p. 415.

(15) Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 252.

MELANTERIUS LAMELLATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with stout sooty scales, variegated with whitish spots.

Eyes very coarsely faceted and widely separated. Rostrum long, thin, and moderately curved, basal half with a median carina; basal third with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller clearly-defined ones. Scape thin, somewhat shorter than funicle, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with dense, normally almost-concealed punctures; with a feeble remnant of a median line. *Elytra* rather long, decidedly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of rather large but normally almost (or quite) concealed punctures, in distinct striæ; alternate interstices strongly elevated. *Under-surface* with dense and rather coarse punctures; but a single row in middle of each of the metasternal episterna. Basal segment of *abdomen* flattened in middle; apical with a transverse impression. Four hind *femora* each with a small but acute tooth, the others with a still more minute one. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum with smaller punctures and antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

The individual scales are wide, and give the surface a somewhat plated appearance; on the under-surface they vary from mostly white to mostly sooty.

This and the two following species (and there are at least two other undescribed species of the same group) might have been referred to a new genus rather than to *Melanterius*; and two of them in fact have the tip of the rostrum not continued beyond the mesosternum, and this, in my table of the genera allied to *Melanterius*,⁽¹⁶⁾ would appear to denote that (as the eyes are coarsely faceted) they belonged to *Psydestis*, or to a new genus; but in one of them the rostrum does pass the mesosternum, and the species are so obviously allied (in fact at first they appear to belong to but one species) that it would be absurd to generically separate them. They are less compact than the species of *Diethusa*, and the second abdominal segment is rather large. In many species of *Diethusa* some of the alternate interstices of the elytra are elevated, but usually the elevation is of the nature of a ridge or carina, and is shining. In these species the elevation consists of the whole

(16) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1899, p. 200.

width of the interstice. The clothing is denser than on other species of *Melanterius*. The punctures of the under-surface are practically the same on all three species.

On the present species the sutural interstice is strongly elevated from the middle to the apex, the third is similarly elevated from before the middle to the apex, the fifth is elevated for a less distance, and the elevated part suddenly terminates some distance from the apex; the seventh is also elevated for part of its length. On the basal third the interstices are all much alike. The tooth on each of the front femora is so minute that it is quite invisible from most directions; on the others it is also small, but being equilaterally triangular is moderately distinct. The mesosternal receptacle is so strongly concave as to leave the middle coxæ exposed, but the front margins curve round the coxæ, and from the sides appear as short processes behind them.

On *nemorhinus* the interstices are only moderately elevated, and the elevated parts are confined to the posterior declivity, instead of commencing some distance before same. The tooth on each hind femur is very strong and acute, on the others it is quite distinct, although smaller. The mesosternal receptacle is much shallower and much smaller than in *lamellatus*, and curves less around the middle coxæ. Its rostrum is longer and straighter than in *lamellatus* and *leucophæus*.

On *leucophæus* the elevated parts of the interstices commence much as on *lamellatus*, but are somewhat less strongly elevated, although more so than on *nemorhinus*, and the sutural interstice, although elevated above the second, is not as strong posteriorly as is the third, whereas on *lamellatus* it is quite as strong. The tooth on each front femur is small but distinct, on the middle pair it is acute and fairly large, on the hind pair large and acute (larger than on *nemorhinus*). The mesosternal receptacle is intermediate between that of *lamellatus* and *nemorhinus*.

MELANTERIUS NEMORHINUS, n. sp.

Colour and clothing much as in preceding species.

Rostrum long, thin, and almost straight, with clearly-defined punctures, becoming linear in arrangement towards, and concealed about, base. *Scape* as long as funicle, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* without trace of a median carina. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, but sides and punctures much as in preceding species. Length, 4½-5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

MELANTERIUS LEUCOPHÆUS, n. sp.

Colour and clothing much as in the preceding species, but scales of under-surface and legs almost uniformly whitish.

Eyes, rostrum, and antennæ much as in that species. *Prothorax* without trace of a median carina. *Elytra* much the same, but alternate interstices less conspicuously elevated and seriate punctures somewhat larger. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson).

There is an allied species from Rockhampton in the Hamburg Museum, but its alternate interstices are more strongly elevated, abdominal clothing much denser, and hind femora edentate, instead of with a very strong tooth as in the present species.

MELANTERIUS LATICORNIS, n. sp.

Black; rostrum, antennæ, and legs of a dingy-red. Upper-surface almost glabrous; under-surface and legs rather sparsely setose, the setæ stouter on metasternum and denser on legs than elsewhere.

Eyes widely separated on upper-surface, almost touching on under. Rostrum moderately long and not very thin, subgibbous at base; punctures crowded in front of antennæ, but in linear arrangement behind same. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum and the length of funicle; first joint of funicle longer than second, the others regularly increasing in width, club subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide; with dense and rather large and deep, clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* rather long, sides very feebly rounded, base rather lightly trisinate; with rows of large suboblong punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices rather acutely ridged posteriorly, the lateral ones towards the base as well, but the sutural one nowhere ridged, each with a feeble row of rather small punctures. *Metasternum* with dense and rather coarse punctures; episterna unusually narrow. Basal segment of *abdomen* gently concave in middle; punctures sparser than on metasternum, but quite as large. *Femora* moderately stout, rather lightly dentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea); New South Wales (Macleay Museum): Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson).

The funicle is really seven-jointed, but the joints so increase in width, and are so close together that a compound power is necessary to enable their number to be counted. The rostrum is fairly long, but stouter and more rounded than usual; from the side its base appears to be separated from the head by a feeble notch. Seen from below the scrobes appear

to be deep and to meet in the middle at the exact base of the rostrum, on its lower-surface. The prothoracic punctures are all sharply defined, and no two are really confluent; but as the interspaces between some of them are in very feeble ridges, they have the appearance of being feebly confluent. In *antennalis*, also with stout antennæ (and with which it would be associated in my table), the club is distinctly separated from the funicle, instead of being apparently continuous with it. It differs also in many other respects, but notably in width, size of punctures, and base of rostrum. The eyes almost meet on the lower-surface, as in *Neomelanterius*, but as the rostrum is not of great length, it appears better to refer the species to *Melanterius*. The (three) typical specimens are probably all males.

MELANTERIUS MINOR, n. sp.

Blackish-brown: rostrum, antennæ, and legs somewhat paler. Elytra with minute white setæ, forming a feeble row on each side of each interstice; under-surface and legs with fairly numerous whitish setæ.

Eyes separated less than width of base of rostrum. Rostrum rather long and thin: with dense punctures, becoming linear in arrangement behind antennæ, and with a narrow median carina. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum and almost the length of funicle; first joint of funicle longer than second. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, apex not much narrower than base; with dense, moderately large, clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, sides parallel on basal half; with rows of suboblong punctures in rather narrow striæ: interstices wider than striæ, with feeble ridges, becoming acute posteriorly, each with a feeble row of punctures on each side, sutural interstice with a single irregular row of punctures and feebly ridged only on posterior declivity. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat in middle. *Femora* moderately dentate. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. J. Coates).

In some respects close to *antennalis*, but smaller, narrower, and with the second elytral interstice non-carinate on the basal half. In shape it is something like the preceding, but that species is larger, with very different punctures, rostrum, and eyes. It is the smallest of the genus, except *castaneus*, which is much more robust and otherwise different.

MELANTERIUS CONFUSUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Upper-surface almost glabrous: under-surface with rather sparse whitish setæ, becoming denser on apical segment and on legs.

Eyes rather close together; a deep fovea between them. Rostrum moderately long, with clearly-defined punctures in front, becoming linear in arrangement, and leaving three feeble carina behind antennæ. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle; basal joint of funicle longer than second. *Prothorax* with moderately dense and clearly-defined but rather small punctures. *Elytra* cordate, shoulders and sides rather strongly rounded, base not trisinuate; with rows of moderately large wrinkled punctures, in deep striæ; interstices ridged along middle, except about base, the sutural one only posteriorly, with dense rugose punctures. *Metasternum* with sparser punctures than usual. Basal segment of *abdomen* rather lightly depressed in middle. *Femora* stout, rather strongly dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

In many respects close to *persimilis*, but all the interstices with dense and confused punctures not (except those in the striæ) in series. In my table the punctures would also distinguish it from *cordipennis*, which, moreover, is a considerably paler species. The second abdominal segment is rather shorter than is usual in the genus, being distinctly shorter than the two following combined.

MELANTERIUS ELLIPTICUS, n. sp.

♀. Blackish-brown; antennæ and tarsi paler. *Elytra* with very minute setæ, prothorax with a seta in each puncture; legs with rather dense white setæ, the under-surface more sparsely clothed.

Eyes widely separated. Rostrum rather long and thin; with rather dense punctures in front, becoming linear in arrangement behind antennæ, but leaving an impunctate median line from same to base. Scape thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum and the length of funicle; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, sides obliquely decreasing in width to apex; with dense clearly-defined punctures of moderate size, becoming small about apex. *Elytra* closely applied to, and base no wider than prothorax, sides rather strongly rounded; with rows of large oblong punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices acutely ridged on apical half, the lateral ones almost to base, with sparse and minute punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat in middle; third and fourth each with a single row of setiferous punctures across middle. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate; four front tibiæ each with hook starting near summit of apical slope. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

An elliptic species with the outlines of prothorax and elytra continuous. The prothorax is narrower than in *semiporosus*, its punctures rather denser, and conspicuously different in size at base and apex, and elytral interstices more convex. In general appearance close to *rufimanus*, but punctures of second abdominal segment distinctly larger, and third and fourth each with a conspicuous row; the teeth of the front femora also are no larger (if as large) as those of the middle pair, whereas on that species they are distinctly larger. In this, as in many other species of the genus, the seriate punctures on the elytra, although rather large, are not sharply defined, and appear more as dilated portions of the striæ rather than as isolated punctures.

MELANTERIUS MEDIOCRIS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown; antennæ and claw joint of a dingy-red. Elytra with a row of minute setæ on each side of each interstice; under-surface and legs with distinct white setæ.

Eyes close together. *Rostrum* rather long and thin; with dense punctures, becoming linear in arrangement behind antennæ. *Scape* inserted about three-sevenths from apex of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; punctures much as on preceding species. *Elytra* cordate, shoulders and sides strongly rounded; with series of large somewhat distant punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices acutely carinated, but not to extreme base, the sutural one only posteriorly, the next three rather feebly on basal third; each with a somewhat irregular row of small punctures on each side of each ridge. *Metasternum* and basal segment of *abdomen*, and part of second segment, with dense and rather coarse punctures; basal segment gently convex in middle. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate, and each with a granule in emargination. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

In general appearance somewhat close to *strabonis*, but larger, second interstice not quite the same and femoral dentition less strong. Also close to *confusus*, but suture and dentition different. Also like large specimens of *persimilis*, but the interstices differently granulate; in that species the interstices have, on their outer sides, a granule placed at about the middle of the side of each of the large seriate punctures or foveæ, but there are no granules on the inner sides of the interstices. On the present species there are granules on both sides. On the preceding species there are a few granules on the outer sides of the interstices, but their places are usually marked by slight median extensions of the foveæ. The elytra,

although closely applied to the prothorax, are decidedly wider near the base, so that the outlines are not continuous with those of the prothorax as in the preceding species. The type appears to be a female. Another specimen, evidently also a female, may represent a variety; it differs in having the femora less strongly dentate and without a granule in the emargination.

MELANTERIUS MÆSTUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; rostrum, antennæ, legs, and tip of prothorax and of elytra reddish. Elytra with a row of small but distinct setæ on each side of each interstice; prothorax, under-surface, and legs moderately clothed.

Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum long and thin, punctures linear in arrangement behind antennæ, and leaving a median carina. Scape thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse; with dense and rather small punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, base trisinate, sides moderately rounded; with rather distant punctures, in deep narrow striæ; interstices ridged along middle, the first only on posterior declivity, the second to fourth from near middle, the others almost to base, with dense punctures almost as large as those on prothorax but less regular. Basal segment of *abdomen* somewhat flattened in middle. *Femora* rather stout, moderately dentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the body parts not quite black, the rostrum thinner and slightly longer, with smaller and sparser punctures, less linear in arrangement, and antennæ inserted nearer middle; basal segment of abdomen evenly convex, and tibial hooks stronger.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

In general appearance extremely close to *acaciæ*, but second and third interstices of elytra not at all carinate on basal third, punctures of under-surface larger, and the scales in same smaller, rostrum thinner in both sexes, and spur of four front tibiæ of female commencing halfway down the apical slope, instead of at summit of same. In my table would be associated with *interstitialis*, *incomptus*, and *tristis*; from *incomptus* distinguished by its considerably narrower form, from the others by its distinctly narrower and longer rostrum, and thinner antennæ. The female has a moderately distinct smooth median line on the prothorax, but on the male it is scarcely traceable.

Another male from Cunnamulla differs from the type in having the clothing of the prothorax and under-surface distinctly longer, that of the former distinctly rising above the

general level, which it does not do on the type. But as I can find no other distinctions it appears desirable to regard it as a variety rather than as a distinct species.

MELANTERIUS IMITATOR, n. sp.

♂. Black; tip of prothorax, antennæ, and legs red. Elytra with a fairly distinct row of setæ on each side of each interstice; prothoracic clothing not rising to general level, under-surface and legs moderately clothed.

Eyes moderately separated. *Rostrum* long and thin; with dense punctures, becoming coarser towards base, but scarcely linear in arrangement. *Scape* inserted three-sevenths from apex of rostrum, decidedly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse; with dense clearly-defined punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, sides rather feebly rounded, base lightly trisinate; with rows of rather large distant punctures; interstices acutely ridged, the first only on posterior declivity, the second not on basal sixth, the others almost to extreme base, but the fourth and sixth less acutely than the adjacent ones; each with two somewhat irregular rows of somewhat coarse punctures, becoming smaller and more regular posteriorly. *Abdomen* with rather dense punctures, rather sparser and larger on intercoxal process (which is depressed) than elsewhere. *Femora* stout, hind ones moderately, the others lightly dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—South Australia (H. Hacker).

In my table would be associated with *vulgivagus*, to which species, in fact, it bears a rather close resemblance; but it is distinguished therefrom by the much less conspicuous dentition; the front femora from most directions appear to be edentate, and the tooth even when visible is seen to be extremely small. The eyes are decidedly closer together than in *acaciæ*, or in *solitus*, to which latter species the elytral clothing might suggest affinity.

MELANTERIUS FASCICULATUS, n. sp.

Almost or quite black: antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Upper-surface with minute setæ, under-surface and legs with distinct whitish setæ, the four hind trochanters each with a conspicuous fascicle of long golden setæ.

Eyes moderately separated. *Rostrum* moderately long and thin; with rather coarse punctures, becoming linear in arrangement behind antennæ, but not leaving distinct carinæ. *Scape* inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly

rounded; punctures dense, clearly defined, and not very large. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, sides moderately rounded; with rows of large suboblong punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices acutely ridged for most of their lengths, but the first only on posterior declivity, with a row of distinct punctures on each side of each ridge. *Under-surface* with dense and coarse punctures; basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle of base, apical segment with a wide, shallow impression. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville (H. H. D. Griffith from F. P. Dodd).

A black species of medium size but readily distinguished by the conspicuous fascicles on the trochanters; these, however, may be sexual, as both the specimens before me appear to be males. The front trochanters have each one strong seta, and a similar seta is on each side of the subapical abdominal impression.

MELANTERIUS LEGITIMUS, Lea.

Two specimens from Mount Wellington⁽¹⁷⁾ probably belong to this species, but differ from the type in having the basal two-thirds of the rostrum tricarinate. On the type the punctures are more or less in rows, but, except for the median carina, the spaces separating the rows are not distinctly carinated.

MELANTERIUS CONGRUUS, Lea.

This species has the second abdominal segment fairly large in comparison with most species of *Diethusa*, and the femora feebly grooved, and so was referred to *Melanterius*, despite the density of its clothing. The type is a male, and its front tibiae are rather strongly curved, the apical spur is of normal appearance, but behind it the apex of the tibia has two ridges (converging to the spur), between which the tarsus is placed. The hind tibiae are bisinuate, but the apical sinus is short; so that from some directions it appears almost like a notch, the apical spur is stouter and larger than usual, and has a small supplementary tooth or granule on one of its faces. From some directions the basal segment of abdomen appears to have a large depression, of such a shape that its middle runs out narrowly to the apex of the segment. A second male agrees in size and in all structural details with the type, but the base of its elytra has indistinct spots of brownish scales, and about the middle there are some faint whitish spots.

A small ($2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.) male from Sydney has the front tibiae rather more strongly curved, with a stronger spur, the hind

(17) Now first recorded for Tasmania.

tibiæ have also stronger spurs and the apical notch is more pronounced. But the abdominal depression is shallower, and does not run out to a point. The clothing is much as on the type.

Another male (3 mm.) has a conspicuous but irregular patch of dark scales at the base of the elytra, and some obscure spots about the middle. A female (the only one known to me) associated with it has identical markings, but differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, with punctures of moderate size only at the extreme base (where they are partly concealed), antennæ inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, front and hind tibiæ normal, and basal segment of abdomen rather strongly convex.

MELANTERIUS MACULATUS, Lea.

A specimen from Tasmania differs from the normal form in having the derm of the prothorax and elytra entirely black, instead of a rather dark-brown.

MELANTERIUS CONSPICIENDUS, Lea.

A specimen from Brisbane is evidently a female of this species. It differs from the type, evidently a male, in being slightly smaller; rostrum longer and thinner, with less evident rows of punctures; antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum; and basal segment of abdomen convex, instead of depressed, in middle.

MELANTERIUS AMPLIPENNIS, Lea (now *Diethusa*).

The type of this species is a female; it differs from the female of *Diethusa amplicornis* in being smaller and with a considerably longer rostrum. A male of the species has recently been taken at Gosford, and it is undoubtedly extremely close to the male of *D. amplicornis*, but differs in being much smaller ($3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. only), with the two apical joints of funicle and the club rather narrower (but still much larger than usual), the legs shorter and stouter, the hind tibiæ more strongly bisinuate, with the apical sinus decidedly shorter and deeper, appearing much like a notch; the middle tibiæ are also distinctly bisinuate instead of arched. The second abdominal segment, however, is slightly shorter than the third, and its sides clasp the sides of that segment exactly as in the male of *D. amplicornis*.

The two species are certainly congeneric, but the differences in the legs of the males and rostra of the females convince me that they are not conspecific, despite the same peculiar antennæ and abdomen. As the main distinction between

Melanterius and *Diethusa* lies in the second abdominal segment, and that segment cannot be used for the two species now under consideration; and as the clothing is so dense that the derm is partly hidden, it appears desirable to regard them both as belonging to *Diethusa*.

DIETHUSA.

This genus is unsatisfactorily close to *Melanterius*. Nevertheless, as each is now known to contain many species (*Diethusa* 24, *Melanterius* 45; numbers that will probably be more than doubled), most of which are easily referable to one or the other, it appears desirable to maintain them. The principal features relied upon to distinguish them are the grooving of the femora and the size of the second abdominal segment. Owing to the clothing, however, it is often difficult to decide as to whether a femur is grooved or not. The size of the second segment, however, is readily seen, but this is a character that sometimes must be treated in an arbitrary manner, and in two species at least (*Diethusa amplicornis* and *Melanterius amplipennis*) is sexually very different. On the whole, however, it appears desirable to refer all the wide, densely-clothed species with the second segment short to *Diethusa*. In all the species that have been referred to that genus the clothing is dense, and in the majority of species now standing under *Melanterius* it is much less dense, sometimes almost absent, at anyrate on the pronotum, where each puncture contains but one scale; that usually is depressed below the general level. There are, however, three exceptions to this, *viz.*, *floridus*, *congruus*, and *amplipennis*, all of which are commented upon. The peculiar armature of the four front tibiæ of some species of *Diethusa* is not a generic feature; in the females of some species the spur, or tooth, commences at the extreme upper end of the dilated apex of the tibiæ, and slightly diverges from the oblique apex; in others it commences half-way down, but in the majority it is terminal, as in the males.

DIETHUSA APICALIS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; prothorax in parts somewhat infusate. Densely clothed with stiff scales, varying from stramineous to ochreous, but uniformly pale on under-surface; elytra with a few feeble sooty spots.

Rostrum long, thin, and almost parallel-sided; with an impunctate median line from base to apex, with punctures in rows behind antennæ. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse;

with dense punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base strongly trisinate; with rows of suboblong punctures, in narrow, deep striæ; interstices rather wide, nowhere ridged. Basal segment of *abdomen* obliquely flattened in middle; apical segment with a wide, shallow impression. *Femora* rather stout, hind ones moderately, the others very feebly, dentate; front tibiæ bicalcarate at apex, hind pair with apical hook dentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria (National Museum).

The clothing is denser and less decumbent than in other species of the genus. The front tibiæ are moderately curved at apex, and the apex itself is bicalcarate; the spurs are of uneven size, but start from a common base. The spur of the hind tibiæ has a distinct triangular tooth, that from some directions appears to be almost as large as the spur itself. The teeth of the four front femora are invisible from most directions. The type is probably a male.

DIETHUSA SULFUREA, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with sulphur-coloured scales, in places with a golden-lustre: paler (but scarcely white) on under-surface and legs.

Rostrum not very long, parallel-sided to insertion of antennæ, thence narrowed to apex; with dense punctures concealed near base. Scape stout, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, punctures normally quite concealed. *Elytra* subcordate, base moderately trisinate; with rows of partially-concealed punctures, in narrow striæ; interstices irregular, but nowhere ridged. Basal segment of *abdomen* gently concave in middle; apical with a wide impression. *Femora* moderately stout, edentate; tibiæ with apical spurs minute. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

Readily distinguished from others of the genus by the inequalities of the elytra and the sulphur-coloured clothing. The elytra are nowhere supplied with distinct tubercles, but have numerous slight swellings, giving the surface an uneven appearance; the second interstice is rather suddenly dilated about the base, the third is narrowest at the base, and widest close to same. The punctures in the striæ are probably of fairly large size, although appearing rather small; but the species being a very distinct one, and the type unique, the derm has not been abraded to expose their full size.

LYBÆBA AMPLICORNIS, Lea (now *Diethusa*).

The types of this species are males. Two females from the Victorian Alps appear to belong to the species. They differ from the types in being slightly larger, rostrum thinner and fully the length of prothorax, with smaller and less crowded punctures, antennæ inserted rather more distant from apex of rostrum, two apical joints of funicle and the club distinctly narrower (although of larger size than usual), four front tibiæ each more dilated at apex, with a narrow tooth or spine commencing at the upper apex and slightly diverging from the oblique line of apex (much as in the females of *M. floridus* and *D. blackburni*); second segment of abdomen at its greatest length in middle, where the length is about once and one-half that of the third segment, and with each side less conspicuously embracing the side of the third.

LYBÆBA SQUAMIVARIA, Lea (now *Diethusa*).

When describing this species I was mistaken as to the sexes; the specimens noted as probably being males are really females; in addition to the differences of the front tibiæ the males differ from the females in having the rostrum slightly shorter, with the antennæ inserted rather closer to the apex, and the metasternum and basal segment of abdomen with a wide shallow depression common to both.

NEOMELANTERIUS SUBTUBERCULATUS, Lea.

The type of this species is a male; a female (from Comboyne in New South Wales) differs in having the rostrum considerably longer (when at rest the tip is actually upon the base of the abdomen instead of near it), the apical half shining, with smaller and less crowded punctures, and basal half more feebly carinated. The antennæ, instead of being inserted at about one-third from apex of rostrum, are inserted almost in the exact middle.

A female, from the Cairns district, apparently belongs to the species, but has the elytra castaneous, and their punctures larger and more clearly defined than on the type, or than on the Comboyne female.

MECHISTOCERUS SIMILIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed.

Head with coarse partially-concealed punctures. Ocular fovea subtriangular. Rostrum long and thin; basal third with concealed punctures and three narrow ridges, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum: second joint of funicle distinctly

longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with a narrow median carina; with fairly large punctures, but each almost concealed by its contained scale. *Elytra* rather short, subcordate, base trisinate and about one-fourth wider than prothorax; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; with rather numerous granules about base, and a few elsewhere. *Metasternum* rather short; with a deep and rather wide median impression dilated at both ends; near middle with a few large punctures, then with more numerous but smaller ones; each episterna with a conspicuous row. *Abdomen* with basal segment flat in middle; with sparse and distinct, but comparatively small, punctures; apical segment with dense punctures. *Legs* long; femora acutely dentate, hind pair distinctly passing apex of elytra. Length, 7-7½ mm.

♀. Differs in being larger (9-10 mm.), rostrum longer, thinner, without basal ridges, and with smaller and sparser basal punctures; antennæ inserted distinctly nearer the middle of rostrum, basal segment of abdomen evenly convex and hind femora just passing apex of elytra.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (C. French); Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker and H. H. D. Griffith); Kuranda (Hacker).

Four of the specimens under examination have the basal segment of abdomen flattened; these I believe to be males; five others have that segment convex, and are presumably females. If the sexes are as presumed, than the species is readily distinguished from *denticulatus* by the very different front legs; in any case the clothing of the prothorax should be distinctive. In my table of the genus would be associated with *mastersi*, which is a wider species, with denser and otherwise different clothing, and front femora less conspicuously dentate. From *dispar*, to which at first it appears to be closer, it differs in the very different clothing and punctures of prothorax; the insertion of antennæ also is different, and the femoral dentition is weaker. On the elytra the clothing is mostly of a pale-brown, variegated with irregularly distributed sooty spots, and with some paler ones, the latter more or less congested into two feeble fasciæ, one at apical third, and the other (sometimes appearing as a feeble V) at basal third. Each interstice has a feeble row of stout scales, and there is a similar scale in each seriate puncture. On the prothorax the scales are large and individually distinct (except at apex, where they are small and crowded), many are sooty, but there is a distinct line of pale scales along middle, and some irregular lines on sides. On the under-surface the scales are rather sparse, mostly thin and pale, but with some sooty ones on the abdomen. The legs are very densely clothed.

MECHISTOCERUS LANGUIDUS, Lea.

The type of this species was probably somewhat abraded, as a female now before me (from Cairns) evidently is in perfect condition and has the peculiar scales (much as on the elytra, except that they are slightly larger) denser on the sides and front of prothorax than elsewhere; but amongst them may be noticed setæ similar to those on the type.

The female differs from the male in having the rostrum longer, thinner, paler, and more evenly curved, and only the basal third squamose; the scape inserted somewhat nearer the middle of rostrum; the front legs shorter, and their tibiæ without a conspicuous fringe.

MECHISTOCERUS DENTICULATUS, Pasc.

Of the male of this species Pascoe stated "tibiis anticis denticulis in series duas ordinatis." Three males (two from the vicinity of Cairns) of the species before me each have the teeth on the front tibiæ so arranged that when a tibia is viewed directly from above a conspicuous fringe of teeth is visible on each side; but in addition there are a few teeth forming an irregular third row. These specimens also have three feeble pale longitudinal stripes on the prothorax.

Var. MINOR, n. var.

Four males (also from Cairns) differ from the normal form in being much smaller ($3\frac{3}{4}$ -6 mm.) and with the fringes of teeth reduced in size, so that when a front tibia is viewed from above only one row of teeth is visible at a time, and they have no remnants of a third row. These specimens also are entirely devoid of longitudinal markings on the prothorax.

MECHISTOCERUS CANCELLATUS, Lea (?).

There are two specimens before me (from Cairns and Kuranda) which, with some doubt, I refer to this species. They differ from the types in having the basal segment of abdomen gently concave, and with large punctures at base only, elsewhere and the second segment with small punctures, usually concealed by the setæ they bear. The punctures on the metasternum are also smaller. They are probably males, and the types are probably females. They have the abdominal punctures much as in *punctiventris*, but all the femora are strongly dentate.

PERISSOPS MEDIONOTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ of a dingy-red. Moderately clothed with more or less ochreous scales, closely applied to derm, and in places condensed into feeble spots.

Head strongly convex, with a feeble median line, ocular

fovea deep but not very large. Eyes finely faceted. Rostrum rather wide, notched on each side of base; with dense punctures, not very large in front of antennæ, coarser and rugose behind same, and leaving three feeble ridges. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not much shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, subconical; with numerous small punctures, the sides with large unevenly distributed ones. *Elytra* strongly convex, outlines continuous with those of prothorax; with rows of rather small punctures in feeble striæ, sutural interstice wide, strongly elevated to middle, with dense transverse granules to beyond the middle, sparser ones for a shorter distance on second, and a few on third. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ compressed, lightly curved, the front ones feebly bisinuate on lower-surface. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -12 mm.

♀. Differs in being wider and much less convex, especially in middle of elytra, rostrum thinner, shining, with much smaller and sparser punctures, and without subbasal ridges; antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum; basal segment of abdomen gently convex, instead of feebly concave in middle, and bisinuation of front tibiæ less pronounced.

Hab.—Queensland: Mackay (C. French).

Close to *mucidus*, but with more uniform clothing between the spots, these being less distinct, except that on each elytron there is a conspicuous pale submedian spot at a position where (on *mucidus*) the spotting is less noticeable. The head has three spots, but the parts between them are also moderately clothed. The abdomen is moderately clothed, but the scales are denser in parts, so that it appears to be feebly trivirgate. On the prothorax there are some sooty scales scattered about. The derm is really of a deep-black, but the clothing causes it to appear a dingy-brown. The fifth, ninth, and tenth striæ are fairly deep near the base of the elytra, but do not extend to the base itself.

PERISSOPS TARSALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black. Densely clothed in parts.

Head densely and rather coarsely punctured; ocular fovea indistinct. Eyes large and finely faceted. Rostrum rather long, thin, and moderately curved; basal two-thirds with dense and coarse punctures, and a narrow median carina, elsewhere smooth and with minute punctures. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, subconical; with small and rather dense punctures, and with fairly large ones, becoming almost regular on the sides. *Elytra* strongly convex, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of large deep

punctures, obscured where the clothing is very dense; suture with a few feeble granules. Basal segment of *abdomen* feebly depressed in middle. Front *legs* much longer than the others; all femora strongly dentate; tibiæ compressed, somewhat curved, the middle ones angular near outer base. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Rockhampton (R. Illidge).

The type is dirty, evidently much abraded, and without antennæ (except for one scape), but the long front legs with curiously clothed front tarsi render it very distinct, although these characters are probably confined to the male. In my table, on account of the middle tibiæ, it would be associated with *intricatus* and *intricator*, but it has little in common with those species. On each elytron there is a very conspicuous spot of short scales, densely compacted together, from the second interstice to the fifth, slightly beyond the middle, and another near the base from the third to the shoulder. On the prothorax there is a smaller spot on each side of the middle towards apex; these spots are separated on the type, but possibly are normally connected. On the rest of the upper-surface the clothing appears to have been mostly ochreous or whitish. The front tarsi have a very conspicuous fringe of long hairs on each side, the hairs being considerably longer than the joints are wide. Possibly on specimens in good condition the spots noted are eye-like in character and variegated, but on the type they have a muddy appearance.

PERISSOPS PISCICORPUS, n. sp.

Of a dingy-red, in parts obscurely stained with black. Densely clothed with soft, pale, fawn-coloured scales; on the elytra somewhat variegated.

Head with punctures normally concealed; inter-ocular fovea narrow. Eyes with rather coarse facets. Rostrum wide and feebly curved, basal third with sculpture concealed, then with rather dense and coarse punctures to antennæ, in front of same shining and with small but clearly-defined punctures. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex more than half the width of base; punctures normally more or less concealed; with a feeble median carina. *Elytra* moderately convex, distinctly, but not much, wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, becoming small posteriorly; with some small more or less concealed granules. *Under-surface* with dense partially-concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen feebly convex, its apex feebly incurved

to middle. *Femora* stout, moderately dentate; *tibiæ* gently compressed, somewhat angular near outer base. Length, 8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

The density of the clothing is unusual in the genus. In general appearance close to some of the densely-clothed specimens of *granulatus*, but without supplementary teeth in the femoral emargination and middle *tibiæ* angular near external base, as in *albonotatus*, *intricatus*, and *intricator*, although with little else in common with those species. On each elytron of the type there is a small angular spot of sooty scales beyond the middle, and a few much smaller ones elsewhere; in places also there are feeble irregular spots or stripes of whitish scales. Many of the scales, especially on the abdomen, have a peculiar rounded appearance. The clothing on the head is dense and uniform.

PERISSOPS GRANICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, in places obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with more or less ochreous scales, interspersed with a few white ones; each elytron with a large, subtriangular, medio-lateral patch of sooty scales.

Head with moderately dense partially-concealed punctures; a narrow impression behind each eye. Eyes large and rather close together. Rostrum about the length of prothorax and rather thin, moderately curved, almost parallel-sided; with numerous rather small but clearly-defined punctures, becoming larger and concealed on sides about base. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base bisinuate and almost twice the width of apex; with numerous shining granules, more conspicuous on sides than elsewhere; with a short but distinct median carina; punctures concealed. *Elytra* cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax, sides parallel to about the middle; with rows of large more or less concealed punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather short, walls rather thin and widely U-shaped. Basal segment of *abdomen* almost as long as three following combined, rather flat in middle, its suture with second straight. *Legs* rather long; femora strongly dentate, hind pair extending to tip of elytra; *tibiæ* thin. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum distinctly longer and thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures; scape inserted almost in middle of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen convex in middle.

Hab.—Queensland: Cooktown (H. W. Brown).

This species might have been, with almost equal propriety, referred to *Tyrtæosus*. But, as it is obviously very close to *Perissops robiginosus*, it has been referred to the genus of the latter. From that species it differs in its smaller size, decidedly thinner tibiæ, and different mesosternal receptacle. In *robiginosus* (although not mentioned in the original description) the base of the receptacle has a small tubercle on each side, so that it appears to be bilobed (this appearance, however, is sometimes obscured by scales), and the front portion rises rather abruptly. In the present species the receptacle has a shorter and evenly-rounded or truncate base, and is decidedly less elevated. If the species was regarded as a *Tyrtæosus* it would be, in my second table of that genus, associated with *pardalis*, from which it is abundantly distinct by the medio-lateral dark triangles; these are sometimes composed entirely of dark scales, but on some specimens a few ochreous ones are on them. The elytral interstices appear, in places, like rows of granules through the clothing, and a few granules are really present; but the interstices themselves are transversely impressed in numerous places, so that, on abrasion, they appear like ridges many times interrupted.

PERISSOPS GRANULATUS, Lea.

This species is fairly common on fig-trees in the coastal districts of New South Wales and Queensland. The types were partly abraded; on fresh specimens the clothing, mostly ashen or subochreous, is in parts so dense as to entirely conceal the derm; but usually there is an irregular dark fascia just beyond the middle of the elytra. The prothoracic granules on fresh specimens are indistinct from behind, but distinct from in front. In general appearance some specimens are very close to *robiginosus*, but that species is without supplementary teeth or granules in the femoral emarginations.

PERISSOPS MULTIMACULATUS, Lea.

Three specimens, from the Coen district of North Queensland, appear to represent a variety of this species. They differ from the types in having the derm darker (almost or quite black) and the elytra slightly less convex. The female (the female of the typical form is as yet undescribed) differs from the male in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with much smaller punctures, and with the antennæ inserted rather more distant from the apex.

PERISSOPS ALBONOTATUS, Lea.

The type of this species is evidently much abraded, and a specimen (from the Tweed River) now before me is evidently

in perfect condition. On its upper-surface the pale markings consist of a medio-apical stripe on prothorax, a latero-basal mark, something like an h or k on the right side (and, of course, reversed on the left), and many spots on the elytra (on the type it was stated that there were about fifteen on each elytron, but on the present one there are at least thirty on each), a few of which extend across several interstices, and one on each side near apex is rather elongate. The spaces between the spots are clothed with minute scales, usually more or less brown or sooty. The third interstice is distinctly elevated near the base and has there numerous transverse ridges; similar but less distinct ridges are on the suture and even less distinct ones on some of the other interstices.

Genus *OROCHLESIS*, Pascoe.⁽¹⁸⁾

Queenslandica, Lea.⁽¹⁹⁾

There is before me a Yule Island specimen (taken by d'Albertis) and sent by Dr. Gestro as *O. annularis*,⁽²⁰⁾ Pasc., although it differs slightly from the original description. Of the conspicuous apical spot Pascoe says "saturate vinosa, albido-marginata" and "the spot is free from scales, and has, although opaque, a somewhat velvety appearance." On the Yule Island specimen the spot is but feebly margined, and the spot itself is really composed of blackish scales, so closely compacted that it is only from certain directions, and in certain lights, that they can be seen to be scales. If Dr. Gestro's specimen is correctly named, as it appears to be, the original figures (plate viii., figures 2 and 2a) are not very happy ones. They, in fact, led me to believe that the genus was one of the allies of *Psepholax*, although certainly Pascoe noted it as allied to *Perissops*. The genus, however, is undoubtedly synonymous with *Queenslandica*, and the latter name must therefore fall.

OROCHLESIS POSTICALIS, Lea (*Queenslandica*).

This species is extremely close to *annularis*, but differs from the description in having the subapical spot not at all margined by white scales; it is quite possibly synonymous, but the figures given of *annularis* would give a very misleading idea of it.

(18) Jour. Linn. Soc., 1871, p. 194.

(19) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1903, p. 664.

(20) *O. annularis* must be regarded as the typical species of its genus, as it was the first one described, and the only one figured by Pascoe.

OROCHLESIS MUNDA, Lea (*Queenslandica*).

The clothing of this species is somewhat variable; on the elytra there is usually a large V-shaped patch, where the scales are paler than elsewhere and bounded behind by sooty scales. The V commences on each shoulder and terminates on the suture slightly beyond the middle; it may be sometimes sharply defined and thin, or the whole of the scales enclosed by it may be pale. There are usually a few small granules on the suture near the base, but they are sometimes concealed by the scales.

OROCHLESIS DELTA, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with light-brown or fawn-coloured scales, elytra with a velvety, subapical, triangular patch of blackish scales. Under-surface with mostly whitish scales.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather stout, decreasing in width from base to antennæ, and then parallel-sided; basal third with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere with small crowded ones, except on a short and feeble median line. Antennæ stout, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense punctures, each covered by a scale. *Elytra* closely applied to and scarcely wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, which is widely rounded; with rows of large punctures, in light striæ, the striæ fairly distinct, but punctures almost entirely concealed; with a few granules on suture near base. *Under-surface* with fairly large punctures, a single row across each of third and fourth segments of abdomen; and a single row on each metasternal episterna. *Femora* moderately long, strongly grooved, and edentate. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape York (H. Elgner).

Allied to *posticalis*, but readily distinguished by the subapical spot, which is almost in the shape of an equilateral triangle. On the prothorax the scales are of large size, much larger than those on elytra, and a few of them are white: but on the metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen they are almost as large. The tip of the scape and the joints of the funicle are supplied with long straggling hairs. The type is probably a male.

EVANIOCIS, n. g.

Head fairly large. Eyes moderately large, coarsely faceted. Rostrum not very long and rather wide, feebly curved. Antennæ rather stout, inserted about middle of

rostrum; scape rather short; funicle with two basal joints elongate, the others strongly transverse and close together; club elongate-elliptic, subcontinuous with funicle, joints indistinct. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* closely applied to and very little wider than prothorax, base feebly trisinate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated just behind front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle rather strongly raised, emargination semicircular, cavernous. Metasternum slightly shorter than the following segment; episterna rather large. *Abdomen* with first segment as long as second and third combined, its apex lightly incurved to middle, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather short; femora dentate and feebly grooved; tibiæ straight, feebly dentate near outer base.

The genus is of somewhat doubtful position, but for the present may be placed near *Tepperia*, from which it differs in its coarsely faceted eyes and elytra not separately rounded at base. Its antennæ and tibiæ, however, are somewhat similar. In some respects it seems close to *Phlaoglymma*, from which it differs in the antennæ, eyes, and mesosternal receptacle. In the table of genera allied to *Cryptorhynchus* ⁽²¹⁾ would be associated with *Hyperiosoma* and *Sympediosoma*, whose antennæ and tibiæ are very different.

Rostrum lightly but distinctly curved	...	...	...	...	<i>ellipticus</i>
Rostrum almost straight	...	...	...	...	<i>albicans</i>

EVANIOCIS ELLIPTICUS, n. sp.

Very dark-brown; antennæ and tarsi somewhat paler. Densely clothed with somewhat fawn-coloured scales, but in places becoming sooty.

Head rather strongly convex, punctures concealed. Rostrum scarcely as long as prothorax, lightly but distinctly curved, sides lightly incurved to middle; with dense punctures partially-concealed on apical half, almost entirely so on basal half. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, subconical, base bisinuate and twice the width of apex; with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, about twice as long as wide; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; third interstice slightly elevated and thickened near base. *Under-surface* with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Femora* rather lightly dentate, hind pair not extending to apical segment. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

(21) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1907, pp. 401-403.

On the prothorax the scales have a somewhat sooty appearance on four spots across the middle, and on two at base and two at apex, but the four latter are very feeble. On the elytra the sooty scales occupy most of the basal two-thirds, and form two small spots on the posterior declivity. The head is mostly clothed with sooty scales. On the under-surface the clothing is dense; there are a few white scales on the sterna, but sooty ones are absent. Nearly all the pale scales (except on the legs) are quite circular, this being especially noticeable on the under-surface. From certain directions the small tooth, near the outer base of each tibia, is fairly distinct, but it is more or less concealed by the clothing.

EVANIOCIS ALBICANS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with white scales; with a few sooty ones scattered about on head and prothorax; but head with a large, irregular, sooty blotch.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum almost perfectly straight, slightly dilated near base, elsewhere parallel-sided; basal third with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* sub-conical, very little wider than long; with dense normally-concealed punctures of uniform size. *Elytra* with outlines and sculpture as in preceding species. *Under-surface* with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Femora* very feebly dentate. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).

The outlines are much as in the preceding species, but the clothing is very different, the four hind tibiæ are more distinctly dentate near the outer base, and the rostrum is almost quite straight. The dentition of the four hind femora is very feeble, and could easily be overlooked, whilst of the front pair it is so very small and obscured by clothing that it almost reaches the vanishing point.

TYRTEOSUS TRIANGULIFERUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy piceous-brown or black, in places more or less distinctly diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Prothorax with scales varying from ashen to ochreous, and usually somewhat lineate in arrangement. Elytra with rather dense ashen-grey scales, but absent from a large subtriangular space on each side, the interstices with more or less regular rows of ochreous scales, but none on dark lateral spaces.

Head with front concave and coarsely punctured. Eyes moderately close together. Rostrum moderately long; basal half with very coarse punctures, and with a very feeble ridge, apical half with sharply-defined punctures. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, sides rounded and feebly increasing in width to near apex, and then suddenly and strongly narrowed so that the apex is only half the width of the base; with large round punctures crowded together but usually nowhere confluent; with a strongly elevated, narrow, median carina. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, no wider than widest part of prothorax; with rows of large deep punctures in feeble striæ, and becoming smaller posteriorly; third, fifth, and seventh interstices distinctly raised, and, as some of the others, with partially - concealed squamiferous granules. *Metasternum* with a moderate and interrupted ridge on each side between coxæ; episterna each with a continuous row of strong punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment feebly concave, and somewhat shorter than usual; third and fourth each with a semi-double row of punctures across middle. *Legs* moderately stout; femora strongly dentate; all tibiæ somewhat thin, lightly curved, and not dilated to apex. Length, 4-6½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more shining, and with smaller and sparser punctures, prothorax less dilated in front, with its widest portion nearer base than apex and less than width of elytra; and basal segment of abdomen moderately convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen); Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker and H. H. D. Griffith from Horace W. Brown); New South Wales: Comboyne (W. H. Muldoon).

A rather distinct species on account of the prothorax of the male. The side of each elytron has a subtriangular dark patch, largely, but not entirely, due to absence of ashen scales; the few scales present on it are all sooty, the patch usually extends to the fifth interstice, but sometimes to the second, it commences on the shoulder, and terminates level with the fourth abdominal segment, or thereabouts. On some specimens there appear to be four longitudinal stripes on the prothorax, and one transverse one, but the linear arrangement is more or less broken up. The depression behind each eye is unusually deep, and the two are dilated till they meet in front, causing the whole front of the head to appear concave, with a quadrisinuate forehead, as in many of the allies of *Poropterus*. In *subopacus* it is somewhat similar but less pronounced. The elytral punctures, although large, are partially concealed by the clothing, but on the sides their full extent is usually distinct.

TYRTÆOSUS SQUAMIVARIUS, n. sp.

Sooty-black, in parts obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Irregularly clothed with scales varying from white to sooty.

Head depressed, and with coarse punctures and a median carina in front. *Rostrum* moderately long, with coarse punctures on basal half, apical half with much smaller but more sharply-defined ones, sparser between antennæ than elsewhere. *Prothorax* with sides strongly rounded; with rather large, round, deep, non-confluent punctures, becoming smaller towards apex; with a strong, narrow, continuous median carina. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, shoulders distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large and somewhat distant punctures, in rather feeble striæ; alternate interstices distinctly elevated, and with partially-concealed granules. *Meta-sternum* on each side between coxæ with an oblique ridge, very feeble in front, but strong posteriorly; episterna each with a continuous row of strong punctures. *Abdomen* with a single row of punctures across each of the third and fourth segments. *Legs* stout; femora strongly dentate; all tibiæ thin and not dilated to apex. Length, $6\frac{1}{3}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra (H. W. Cox); Tweed River (H. W. Brown).

The sooty scales are fairly numerous, but indistinct on account of their close resemblance to the derm. On each of the two specimens under examination there is a thin and more or less oblique stripe of snowy scales, starting from near the shoulder, and terminated at the third interstice. On the prothorax there are three feeble longitudinal stripes of whitish (sometimes ochreous) scales, and one transverse stripe. On the elytra (especially about the shoulders and apex) many of the scales are more or less reddish-ochreous. On the under-surface the whitish and ochreous scales are mostly confined to the middle parts. The legs are clothed with numerous whitish setæ. The depression on the head is quite as large as on the preceding species, but is not so sharply defined posteriorly. As the basal segment of the abdomen is gently convex on each, the types are probably females.

TYRTÆOSUS PULCHER, n. sp.

♂. Jet-black, front of prothorax diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Clothing irregular in distribution and variously coloured.

Head with rather small and sparse punctures. Eyes larger and rather closer together than usual, a narrow impression behind each. *Rostrum* moderately long, basal

portion with moderately large and rather dense punctures, small elsewhere. Club rather long. *Prothorax* decidedly transverse, sides moderately rounded, base strongly bisinuate; with moderately dense but comparatively small punctures, becoming very small at apex; median carina entirely absent. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, almost parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, in feeble striæ near base, but striæ more distinct posteriorly; alternate interstices elevated, the third very strongly so, and with transverse granules on basal fourth. *Metasternum* rather feebly ridged on each side between coxæ, episterna each with a continuous row of punctures. *Abdomen* with basal segment flattened in middle, third and fourth with rather dense setiferous punctures, not in rows. *Legs* stout; femora rather strongly dentate; tibiæ compressed, somewhat curved, rather narrowed to apex, punctures very small and not in conspicuous striæ. Length, 6 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum somewhat longer and thinner (especially towards apex), shining, with smaller and sparser punctures; antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen moderately convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker).

At first sight apparently belonging to *Perissops*, but the eyes are coarsely faceted and abdominal sutures straight. This and several other species of the genus with alternate interstices conspicuously elevated look as if they might belong to *Cælosternus*, but their femora are unidentate. The metallic clothing is almost unique in the Australian members of the subfamily. On the prothorax the clothing varies from thin setæ to fairly stout scales, and in colour from white to sooty, the pale scales (some of which have a purplish lustre) are more or less condensed into three feeble longitudinal stripes, on each side in front there is a small spot of white scales with a golden lustre. On the elytra there are two very irregular fasciæ of pale scales, a feeble one at basal third, irregularly traceable on to shoulders, and a wider one at summit of posterior declivity; the pale scales from some directions appear to be almost stramineous in colour, but they vary from almost every point of view from red, to purple, and green, and golden-green. From some directions also some of the interstices have a greenish lustre, this being due to minute scales that, individually, are almost too small to be seen under a lens. The under-surface and legs are clothed with whitish setæ. The prothoracic punctures (where not obscured by clothing) look as if each had been punched in.

TYRTÆOSUS MIXTUS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, in places black or blackish; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather densely clothed with somewhat fawn-coloured scales, almost uniform on under-surface and legs, but variegated with white and sooty on upper-surface; elytral interstices with feeble rows of stout scales.

Head with dense and rather coarse punctures. Eyes widely separated, a narrow depression behind each. Rostrum rather short, wide, and feebly curved; with coarse and dense punctures partially concealed towards base. Antennæ rather short, inserted almost at exact middle of rostrum. *Prothorax* slightly wider than long, sides strongly rounded; with dense, moderately large, round, deep, non-confluent punctures; median carina absent. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, long and parallel-sided to near apex, without sub-humeral notches; with rows of fairly large, deep, oblong punctures, becoming small posteriorly and somewhat rounded on sides, interstices much wider than punctures, and each with a more or less concealed row of granules. *Metasternum* with a rather feeble ridge on each side between coxæ; episterna each with a continuous row of punctures, but becoming double posteriorly. *Abdomen* with first segment not much longer than second, depressed in middle, its apex rather strongly incurved to middle; third and fourth with dense squamiferous punctures. *Legs* stout; femora strongly and acutely dentate; all tibiæ bisinuate on lower-surface, and not dilated to apex. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, with scales only at extreme base, elsewhere shining and with small but clearly-defined punctures, and basal segment of abdomen moderately convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (H. J. Carter).

Close to *brevirostris*, but with two conspicuous rows of squamiferous punctures on the hind portion of the metasternal episterna, and elytra with whitish scales in parts, and without the preapical callus on each marked, although there is a whitish spot immediately behind it on the male, but not on the female. The sooty scales are distributed in irregular spots and patches; on the elytra there is a vague whitish fascia at the basal third, and remnants of another at summit of the posterior declivity.

Some specimens, from the Tweed River and Bundaberg, indicate that this species is somewhat variable in size and markings. They are all smaller ($4-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) than the types, and have the dark scales on the upper-surface forming four or more spots on the prothorax, and three irregular mottlings

on the elytra: one at the base, one near the apex, and one (looking like a fascia irregularly broken up) across the middle. The subbasal white spot on each elytron may be very conspicuous and extending across five interstices, or very feeble (on one specimen absent). On several specimens there are distinct white spots intermingled with the subapical dark ones.

TYRTÆOSUS MACROPS, n. sp.

♂. Deep-black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty, variegated with snowy-white, scales.

Head with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Eyes* larger and closer together than usual. Rostrum rather long and thin, but sides dilated about base; basal third with coarse and dense punctures, elsewhere with fairly dense but much smaller and clearly-defined ones. Antennæ inserted distinctly nearer to base than to apex of rostrum; scape about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; with dense, round, non-confluent punctures; without median carina. *Elytra* subcordate, base trisinate, and very little wider than prothorax, sides strongly rounded. *Metasternum* with a feeble ridge on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna not interrupted. *Abdomen* with dense squamiferous punctures on third and fourth segments, forming two rows on each across middle, first segment as long as third and fourth combined, flat in middle and its apex perfectly straight. *Legs* stout; femora strongly and acutely dentate; tibiæ lightly narrowed to apex. Length, 3-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum longer, thinner, and with smaller punctures, and basal segment of abdomen gently convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker); Cairns (E. Allen).

At first sight apparently belonging to *Neodecilaus*, but the eyes are coarsely faceted, and femora strongly dentate. The mesosternal receptacle at first appears different to that of others of the genus, but this is due more to its clothing than to much real difference in shape. The insertion of antennæ is also at variance with others; the clothing is denser and the individual scales larger than usual. The white scales are distributed sparsely on the upper-surface, but are condensed to form three (or one) longitudinal line on the prothorax, and a short stripe on the fourth interstice posteriorly; they almost uniformly clothe the under-surface, and are fairly dense on the under parts of the legs. Before abrasion the interstices appear to be much wider than the seriate punctures,

these usually being traceable only by their contained scales, but on abrasion they are seen (except on the posterior declivity) to be large, and almost, in places quite, as wide as the interstices; these also are seen to have feeble granules that are normally quite concealed.

TYRTEOSUS BIFASCIATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, in places sometimes obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Upper-surface with dingy-brown or sooty scales, seldom rising to general level. Elytra with a distinct but irregular fascia of soft white scales at basal third, remnants of another at summit of posterior declivity, and with two apical spots. Under-surface and legs with more or less whitish scales and setæ.

Head with coarse crowded punctures in front, becoming smaller posteriorly. Eyes separated the width of base of rostrum, a partially-concealed depression behind each. Rostrum rather short and stout, feebly dilated to apex; with coarse crowded punctures quite as large at apex as at base. Club rather larger than usual. *Prothorax* strongly transverse; sides of basal three-fourths rather lightly rounded, then suddenly narrowed, apex less than half the width of base; with dense, and rather large, round, deep, non-confluent punctures; median carina rather feeble and irregular but traceable throughout. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, not much wider than prothorax, basal half parallel-sided, subhumeral incurvature very feeble; with rows of large punctures, each of which is separated by a depressed transverse ridge on basal two-thirds, posteriorly with smaller punctures and deeper striæ; interstices about the width of punctures, each with a more or less irregular row of distinct punctures, and with many feeble transverse impressions. *Metasternum* with a strong ridge on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna interrupted. *Abdomen* with first segment feebly depressed in middle, apex widely and feebly produced in middle, where the length is slightly more than that of third and fourth combined, second along middle very little longer than third or fourth, each of these with an irregular double row of punctures across middle. *Legs* stout; femora rather strongly dentate; hind tibiæ moderately dilated at apex. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen with basal segment uniformly convex, its apex not produced, and second segment distinctly longer than third or fourth.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

The head and rostrum is much as in *crassirostris*, but that species has edentate femora. One specimen has a vague white

median line on the prothorax, and on the same specimen the scutellum is densely clothed with white scales, but on the others it is more or less glabrous. On many species of the genus the scutellum is rather densely squamose, but as its clothing is particularly liable to abrasion it is usually better left out of consideration. The rostrum of the female is quite as coarsely sculptured as in the male.

TYRTÆOSUS SIMULATOR, Lea.

The locality of the type of this species was somewhat doubtful. There are now, however, two specimens before me, sent by Mr. C. French as from Queensland and another sent by Dr. Turner as from Brisbane. The elytral interstices at first appear to be double, this being due to each having a row of large punctures along its middle.

TYRTÆOSUS CINERASCENS, Lea.

This species was described as having the punctures of the metasternal episterna not quite continuous; on the types, in fact, and on several recently-acquired specimens, just behind the triangular projection on each episternum, there is a short impunctate and usually shining space. But in two specimens from Sydney, and on two from Hobart, this space is supplied with punctures.

TYRTÆOSUS ICHTHYOSOMUS, Lea.

Some specimens from Cape York differ from the types in being smaller (5 mm. only) and with the punctures on each metasternal episternum forming a single row, irregular only on the triangular inner projection. The third and fourth abdominal segments also have each an almost regular single row of punctures across the middle, but on the sides they become irregular.

Many specimens have the prothoracic carina quite concealed or extremely feeble; on others it is represented by a short, shining, median space.

TYRTÆOSUS VETUSTUS, Pasc.

A common Queensland species, varying in length from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The punctures of the metasternal episterna are usually interrupted, but are sometimes continuous throughout.

TYRTÆOSUS PARDALIS, Pasc.

From Dr. Gestro I received a specimen, evidently a co-type, from Somerset (the original locality) labelled as *pardalis* and agreeing with the description except in being slightly smaller. In my table of the genus, *pardalis* is placed with

the species whose third and fourth abdominal segments have each two or more rows of punctures (on the co-type these segments have each a single row of punctures across middle); and punctures on metasternal episterna not continuous throughout (on the co-type they are continuous). Nevertheless the species which I described as *pardalis* ⁽²²⁾ appears to agree with the co-type in all other essential features, and, as noted under some of the preceding species, the interruption, or otherwise, of the punctures on the episterna appears subject to variation, and I previously attached too much importance to it.

TYRTÆOSUS IMITATOR, Lea, var. *NORFOLCENSIS*, n. var.

A specimen, from Norfolk Island, differs from the type in having the punctures on the elytral interstices considerably smaller, the elytral scales distinctly narrower, the tibiæ more dilated at apex, and the femora still more feebly dentate.

TYRTÆOSELLUS ALTERNATUS, n. sp.

Blackish, in parts obscurely diluted with red; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi reddish. Moderately densely clothed with adpressed scales, interspersed with stout suberect ones.

Head with dense partially - concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately stout, sides feebly incurved to middle; basal half with coarse more or less concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller but clearly-defined ones. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded, apex more than half the width of middle; with dense round punctures; with a feeble median carina. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; third and fifth interstices lightly but distinctly elevated, the seventh less noticeably so. *Under-surface* with fairly dense and large punctures; quite as large on third and fourth segments of abdomen as elsewhere, but much denser and smaller on apical segment. *Femora* edentate, hind pair extending almost to apex of elytra. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River (W. W. Froggatt).

Readily distinguished from other species by the elevation of the alternate interstices. On the type (probably a male) the depressed scales are mostly of a dingy greyish-brown or obscure-fawn, but in some lights on the elytra they appear to have a distinct purplish gloss, especially on a large medio-basal space; from other directions, however, this gloss is not

(22) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1902, p. 417.

evident. The elytra also appear to have a few obscure lines or patches of somewhat sooty scales, but this may be due to partial abrasion. On the prothorax there are three obscure lines of pale scales. The under-surface is sparsely clothed.

BOTHYNACRUM OCHREONOTATUM, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather sparsely clothed with thin whitish scales. Prothorax with five conspicuous ochreous spots of scales: a medio-basal one, two medio-lateral ones, and two at apex; elytra with numerous ochreous spots, but mostly on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices. In addition with a conspicuous, postmedian, sutural patch of white scales.

Head with moderately dense punctures. Rostrum fully the length of prothorax, with a distinct median carina; with dense punctures more or less concealed behind antennæ. Antennæ thin, inserted near tip of rostrum. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, apex about half the width of middle; with a narrow continuous median carina; with large punctures, causing the surface to appear subgranulate. *Elytra* conspicuously wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to about the middle; with rows of very large punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices obscurely punctate and granulate. *Under-surface* with rather dense punctures, larger on metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen than elsewhere; apical segment with a large round fovea. *Legs* long and thin; femora rather lightly dentate; tibiæ gently curved. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat wider, rostrum thinner, non-carinate; with fairly large partially-concealed punctures only on basal third, elsewhere shining and almost impunctate; antennæ somewhat shorter and inserted less close to apex; and apical segment of abdomen non-foveate.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (H. J. Carter); Kiama (E. W. Ferguson); Tweed River (H. W. Brown).

As the hind femora do not pass the elytra, although they extend almost to the tip, this species would be associated ⁽²³⁾ with *Tryptaeosus*; but as in other respects it agrees better with *Bothynacrum*, and notably in the large abdominal fovea of the male it has been referred to the latter genus. From *storeoides* it differs in its darker colour, conspicuous ochreous spots, thinner femora with smaller teeth, and punctures of abdomen. To the naked eye the patch of white scales on the suture appears like an irregular V, as on the second interstice it is produced in front of the part on the first; it is margined

(23) In a table of the genera applied to *Cryptorhynchus* in Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1907, pp. 401-403.

posteriorly with a few ochreous scales. The prothoracic punctures are somewhat obscured by scales, but are usually longer than wide, here and there a few of them appear to be longitudinally confluent.

PEZICHUS PARALLELIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Moderately densely clothed with sooty and ochreous or pale-brown scales; denser and paler on legs than elsewhere; a conspicuous ochreous spot on third interstice at summit of posterior declivity.

Head with rather dense punctures, each containing a scale, scales and punctures larger in front than towards base. *Rostrum* rather long, thin, and parallel-sided; behind antennæ with irregular rows of partially-concealed punctures, and with a feeble median carina; in front shining and with small but clearly-defined punctures. *Antennæ* thin, inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum; scape slightly longer than funicle; club elongate. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with dense partially-concealed punctures; with a narrow continuous median carina. *Scutellum* elevated and distinct. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax; with rows of large, irregularly oblong punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with a few granules, the third with a conspicuous elongated fascicle near base, and a longer one about middle. *Legs* long; femora rather strongly dentate, hind pair distinctly passing apex of elytra. Length, 7-7½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith).

Rather close to *gracilis*, but larger and stouter, legs somewhat shorter and stouter, scutellum more distinct and fascicles less so. On the prothorax the carina is traceable throughout and the median fascicle is very feeble (practically absent). On *gracilis* the carina is very feeble at base and apex, and the median fascicle is conspicuous. The elytral fascicles, which are supported by feeble tubercular swellings, are also composed of shorter scales than on *gracilis*; their scales are mostly sooty, but the conspicuous ochreous spot on each elytron is part of the larger fascicle. On the basal half of the elytra the interstices are no wider than the punctures, and often distinctly narrower; on the apical half they are usually much wider and each is supplied with a row of stout pale scales. The two typical specimens belong to but one sex; but that sex is doubtful.

NEOMYSTOCIS VIRIDIS, n. sp.

Dull reddish-brown, some parts paler. Densely clothed with moss-green scales; with a few sooty and paler ones.

Head with small, dense, concealed punctures. *Rostrum* moderately long and rather thin, sides lightly incurved to middle; apical two-thirds shining and with minute punctures, elsewhere with larger but more or less concealed ones. *Antennæ* moderately thin; scape inserted in middle of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, basal two-thirds with gently rounded sides, apex more than half the width of middle; with four feeble swellings across middle, and a feeble ridge on each side of apex; with a very conspicuous median carina; punctures normally concealed; with a small nude space near the middle of each side. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to slightly beyond the middle; with irregular rows of large punctures; third interstice with two large round tubercles: one near base, the other median; fourth with a small tubercle before the middle, and a large one near apex; each shoulder tuberculiform, and a fairly large tubercle between it and the subbasal one on third interstice; elsewhere with a few small swellings. Basal segment of *abdomen* slightly longer than second, its apex distinctly incurved to middle; second distinctly longer than third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather long; femora acutely dentate; tibiæ compressed. Length, 12 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River (H. W. Brown).

With the conspicuously green scales of fresh specimens of *squamiventris*, but with shorter legs, larger elytral tubercles, more conspicuous prothoracic carina, and abdominal segments different. The outlines of its upper-surface are suggestive of affinity with *Isax gallinago*, and *Pseudometyrus antares*, of the *Chaetectorus* group. On the elytra there are some pale elongate scales scattered about, and they conspicuously crown the small median tubercle on the fourth interstice. The large tubercles on the third, and the median ones on the prothorax, are crowned with sooty scales. The type, whose sex is doubtful, is evidently in perfect condition, but probably (as with other normally green species of the sub-family) specimens that have been in alcohol or are old and greasy will have the scales more or less greyish. The three large tubercles on each elytron are almost in a line.

Genus HYPARINUS, Pascoe.⁽²⁴⁾

There is before me a specimen, taken by d'Albertis in New Guinea and sent by Dr. Gestro as *Hyparinus dispar*, and I believe correctly so. The specimen measures 10 mm., and

(24) Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 275.

so, according to the description, is presumably a female. There are several species of the same genus in Australia, and some additional particulars to those contained in the original generic and specific diagnoses may be acceptable. Pascoe described the three intermediate segments of abdomen as equal, but the second is just a trifle longer than third or fourth, and in several other (Australian) species is distinctly longer. He described the prothorax as longitudinally sulcate, but this is scarcely correct; the prothorax is flattened and sparsely squamose along middle, and in the exact middle the derm is glabrous, but there is no actual groove or sulcus. The head is conspicuously quadri-impressed in front, with conspicuous costæ separating the impressions. The elytra have a row of small shining granules on each side of the suture; they have fairly large punctures, subseriately arranged, but not in striæ. The basal segment of abdomen has a conspicuous notch in the middle of its apex. The hind femora, when placed in the same line as the abdomen, have their teeth level with the tip of the elytra, so that their apices considerably pass it.⁽²⁵⁾ The genus is allied to *Pezichus* and *Neomystocis*, from the former distinguished by the finely-faceted eyes, and from the latter by the cavernous mesosternal receptacle. All the species are winged.

HYPARINUS DISPAR, Pasc.⁽²⁶⁾

A specimen from Kuranda (from Mr. Griffith, who has another from the Mulgrave River) agrees perfectly with the above noted specimen. It is now first recorded as Australian.

HYPARINUS TENUIROSTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Rather densely clothed with muddy-brown or sooty scales; with longer scales rather thickly scattered about, especially on the legs. Prothorax with several feeble fascicles; elytra with fascicles on tubercles.

Head with forehead strongly quadrisinuate. Eyes very large. Rostrum very long and thin; basal fifth with coarse partially-concealed punctures, then with small but distinct ones to insertion of antennæ, in front of same shining and with sparse and minute punctures. Antennæ thin; scape inserted two-fifths from base of rostrum, almost the length of four following joints combined; funicle with second joint almost twice the length of first, the others regularly decreasing in length, but none transverse. *Prothorax* rather lightly

(25) In the figure the femora are drawn as if they would not, or scarcely, pass the tip.

(26) Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 276, pl. ii., fig. 3.

transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with very dense normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base strongly trisinate, shoulders thickened; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; with a few sutural granules; each with five distinct tubercles and some smaller ones. Basal segment of *abdomen* as long as second and third combined, its apex evenly incurved to middle; second almost as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* long; femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate, hind ones passing apex of *elytra* for a considerable distance; tibiæ very thin, the hind ones shallowly emarginate near apex, the apex itself with two golden fascicles, the apical hook long, strongly curved and with its apex again curved. Length, 10-11 mm.

♀. Differs in having the antennæ inserted rather nearer base of rostrum, the rostrum itself more sparsely clothed about base, basal segment of abdomen gently convex, and legs somewhat shorter, with stouter tibiæ, the hind pair of which have apical spur as on the others and with one fascicle only.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (H. J. Carter and E. W. Ferguson).

In general appearance remarkably close to *dispar*, but with second segment of abdomen distinctly longer than third and its suture with the first curved in middle instead of straight. The elytral tubercles are placed as on *brevipes*. On the type male the prosternum has numerous whitish scales margining the pectoral canal; its hind tibiæ are also curiously armed.

DYSOPHIRHINUS QUADRINOTATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and claw joint of a dingy-red. Moderately clothed with ochreous or brownish scales, in places becoming sooty. *Elytra* with four conspicuous pale spots: two before and two beyond the middle; a conspicuous triangle of pale scales on each side of mesosternum.

Head with a feeble median ridge; with a narrow impression behind each eye. Rostrum about as long as prothorax, evenly curved, sides incurved to middle, but feebly dilated at antennæ; on basal third punctures concealed, but elsewhere clearly defined and rather dense. Scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle longer than first. *Prothorax* subconical, about as long as wide; with numerous large, round, depressed granules or small tubercles, absent from a fairly large medio-apical space; with a conspicuous median carina. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, each separately rounded at base, not much but distinctly wider than prothorax, sides decreasing in width

from shoulders to apex; with rows of large deep punctures; interstices evenly rounded on sides, but not about suture; suture with some small granules. *Under-surface* with sparse punctures. *Legs* rather long and thin; femora lightly dentate, hind pair scarcely extending to tip of elytra. Length, 17-18 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (H. W. Brown).

Readily distinguished from *grandis* by the spots on elytra and metasternum. From the New Guinea *albosparsus* it differs in being more densely clothed, elytra more narrowed posteriorly, and with only four spots; these are on the fourth interstices, but also partly on the third, and are at almost equal distances, both longitudinally and transversely. The hind femora when placed in a line with the elytra appear to just extend to the tip of same. In *grandis* in the males they distinctly pass the apex, in the females they usually just pass it, but in some small ones they terminate before the apex. The types (two) are evidently of but one sex, probably female.

PROTOPALUS SCHONHERRI, Waterh.

Mr. H. W. Brown has taken two pairs of this species in the Cairns district, with the shoulders of both sexes much more prominent than in the typical form (quite as prominent as in *dromedarius*). The elytra are also rather more robust.

PALETONIDISTUS TRISINUATUS, Lea.

The forehead of the type of this species was, quite correctly, described as trisinate; but six specimens, from Dorrig, recently sent for examination by Dr. Ferguson, all have the forehead distinctly quadrisinate. On the type the head has a median carina that does not extend to the forehead, consequently the median sinus is not interrupted; but on the Dorrig specimens the carina is continuous to the forehead, thus splitting up the median sinus into two. The tibiae are strongly bisinate on their lower-surface, this being due to an almost angular projection at the middle of each. On specimens in good condition the disc of the prothorax appears to be impunctate, but after the scales have been abraded punctures become visible. The mesosternal receptacle was incorrectly described as longer than wide, as it is really moderately transverse, although, at a glance, it appears to be slightly longer than wide; its median ridge is scarcely traceable on specimens in good condition.

The female differs from the male in being somewhat wider, with less of the rostrum coarsely sculptured, and the sinuation of the tibiae more pronounced.

HEXYMUS ALATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red. Closely covered with small dingy-brown scales; with numerous stout suberect scales, mostly ochreous or pale-brown, but sometimes sooty, interspersed.

Head with very dense concealed punctures. Rostrum long and rather thin, slightly decreasing in width from base to antennæ, and then parallel-sided to apex; on basal two-fifths with coarse concealed punctures and a narrow median ridge, elsewhere shining and with small punctures. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle almost twice the length of first. *Prothorax* rather widely transverse, basal two-thirds almost parallel-sided, apex about half the width of base; with a distinct but obtuse median ridge. *Scutellum* fairly large. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate, sides gently rounded; with rows of rather large, angular, partially-concealed punctures; third interstice with a feeble elevation at basal third and a more distinct one at middle, fifth with a small one at basal third. *Wings* present. *Under-surface* with dense and mostly-concealed punctures, a few of large size at base of metasternum and of abdomen. Metasternum not much shorter than the following segment. *Legs* long; femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate, hind ones passing tip of elytra; tibiæ thin, somewhat curved at base. Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ -8 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat thinner, punctures concealed only about basal fourth, antennæ inserted in middle of rostrum, emargination of mesosternal receptacle longer, and abdomen more convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen and E. W. Ferguson).

This species should, I think, be treated as an aberrant *Hexymus*, the winged body and consequently longer metasternum are certainly at variance with all the other species of the genus, but it agrees with all the other characters noted in the revision of the genus.⁽²⁷⁾ The stout scales are irregularly distributed, and are more numerous on the elevated parts than elsewhere, but they do not form fascicles, except perhaps on the third interstice. On one specimen there are several small sooty spots on the elytra, but on the others the sooty scales are usually scattered singly. On abrasion the prothorax is seen to be densely covered with small punctures, and with sparser and moderately large deeply-impressed ones; the latter appear as small ones through the clothing, but the former are normally concealed.

(27) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1898, p. 203.

NOTOCALVICEPS PUNCTIPENNIS, Lea.

A specimen from Cairns differs from the description of the type of this species in being slightly larger (10 mm.), and with two small whitish spots slightly before the middle of the elytra (as in *rarus*) instead of near the apex (as on the type).

In the generic description the eyes were noted as finely faceted; this is incorrect. The facets are of moderate size or rather coarse.

DIAPHOROCIS, n. g.

Head rather small but distinct from above; forehead quadrisinuate. Eyes rather small, coarsely faceted, widely separated. Rostrum long, thin, and curved. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted much closer to base than to apex of rostrum, not half the length of funicle; funicle with two basal joints elongate, none of the others transverse; club subovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base truncate. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, subparallel-sided to near apex. *Pectoral canal* deep and narrow, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle scarcely raised, rather widely U-shaped, base slightly stouter than sides, emargination feebly transverse; cavernous. Metasternum along middle about half the length of the following segment; episterna very narrow. *Abdomen* rather large, sutures straight and distinct, first segment almost as long as three following combined, second almost as long as two following combined. *Legs* not very long; femora stout, acutely dentate; tibiæ compressed; tarsi rather long and thin. Somewhat depressed, squamose, fasciculate, coarsely punctate.

In many respects close to *Methidrysis* (the forehead, rostrum, and antennæ are practically identical), but without a scutellum and very differently sculptured. *Notocalviceps*, to which, perhaps, it is closer, has also a scutellum and has metasternal episterna distinct throughout. In an (at present M.S.) table of the genera allied to *Poropterus*, it would be associated with *Terporopus*, which has larger eyes, insertion of scape more distant from the base, elytra narrower and deeper, abdomen considerably narrower, and femora thinner, with the hind pair passing apex of elytra. In general appearance the species described below resembles some species of *Omydaus* and of *Poropterus*, but from the former the quadrisinuate forehead is at once distinctive, and from the latter the strongly dentate femora.

DIAPHOROCIS VARIEGATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red. Somewhat irregularly clothed with scales, varying from snowy-white, through ochreous, to black; and from small and closely applied to the derm to stout and suberect.

Head with forehead conspicuously quadrisinuate, in front of same punctures concealed; ocular fovea narrow. Rostrum strongly curved, each side behind antennæ dilated towards but notched at base: behind antennæ with coarse concealed punctures, separated by narrow, distinct ridges; in front of same highly polished and sparsely and minutely punctured. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, apex more than half the width of middle; with rather coarse irregular punctures; with an irregular median carina, somewhat dilated in middle. *Elytra* at base not much wider than widest part of prothorax, but distinctly wider than its base, base strongly trisinate; with rows of large round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly: interstices decidedly narrower than punctures. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with large sparse punctures, apical segment with smaller and denser ones. Length, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Toowoomba (Horace W. Brown); Rockhampton (H. W. Cox).

On the prothorax most of the scales are stout, more or less brownish or ochreous, and in places compacted into feeble fascicles, but there are usually a few snowy scales on the disc and sides. On each elytron there is a very conspicuous snowy transverse spot, irregularly extending from the third interstice to the fifth, slightly before the middle, there is also a distinct ochreous fascicle on the third near base; elsewhere there are numerous feeble ochreous or sooty fascicles. On the under-surface the scales are very irregularly distributed, much of the surface being naked. The legs are usually conspicuously ringed.

POROPTERUS.

This genus is abundantly represented in Australia, and contains forms that at first appear to belong to several distinct genera. In formerly ⁽²⁸⁾ dealing with the genus I considered that all species having the femora either dentate or grooved should be excluded from it. But several species were then allowed to remain in the genus, or were referred to it, whose femora are really dentate, although the teeth, being very small and usually concealed by the clothing (and frequently also by dried mud), they were overlooked till quite recently. The species referred to belong to the *exitiosus* group, and appear to form a natural cluster characterized by the wide flat prothorax, multi-tuberculate elytra with projecting shoulders, absence of scutellum, and by the deep abdominal sutures. The described species of the group are:—

P. exitiosus, Pasc. This is the typical species of the group; its femora at first appear to be edentate, but on close

(28) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1897, p. 455.

examination a small tooth on each may be seen, the tooth being the median culmination of a short narrow ridge. In the original description the femora are not mentioned, and the species was stated to have a scutellum. Probably Mr. Pascoe was deceived by some clothing or dirt in the scutellar region.

P. python, Pasc. (*listroderes*, Lea). On the type of *listroderes* all the femora have a short ridge that would probably be overlooked unless specially looked for, but the ridges do not culminate in teeth.

P. bisignatus, Pasc. I have been unable to find ridges or teeth on any specimen of this species, although it is evidently allied to *exitiosus*.

P. foveipennis, Pasc. In this species the femora are not dentate, but they are very conspicuously grooved. I had purposed proposing a new genus for it on this account, but as in most of its characters it appears to be a member of the *exitiosus* group, have refrained from doing so.

P. variabilis, Lea. The femora are much as on *exitiosus*, but the teeth and ridges are still more feeble, and on the front pair are sometimes altogether wanting.

P. humeralis, Lea. Extremely feeble ridges and feeble teeth are traceable on the four hind femora of this species, but on the front pair the teeth appear to be absent, although a slight swelling on each may be noticed at the position of the tooth.

Two new species of the group may also be noted.

P. platyderes, n. sp. The four hind femora each have a subtriangular ridge on tooth that is very distinct from some directions, and only partially concealed by the clothing from the sides; but on the front pair the teeth are less evident. At a glance the species appears to belong to *python*.

P. latipennis, n. sp. Feeble ridges are traceable on the femora, but nowhere become angular or dentate.

POROPTERUS POSTICALIS, n. sp

Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less red.⁽²⁹⁾ Rather sparsely (more densely on tubercles and legs than elsewhere) clothed with muddy-brown and ashen scales.

Head with sparse shallow punctures, except at extreme base, where they are smaller and rather dense. Eyes rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, parallel-sided, and with irregular rows of coarse punctures behind antennæ; in front of same somewhat wider, and with denser and smaller punctures. Antennæ inserted one-third from apex of

(29) The colours of the derm and appendages are practically identical in this and all the following species.

rostrum; first joint of funicle slightly stouter and slightly shorter than second. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides strongly rounded; apex produced and concave, with a ridge bounding the concave portion; subapical constriction deep, irregular, and suddenly terminated at ridge; with four rather feeble tubercles placed transversely at middle; with large, round, irregularly-distributed punctures; median carina absent except at extreme base, where it appears as a scutellar lobe. *Scutellum* indistinct or absent. *Elytra* narrow, much deeper than wide, scarcely wider than prothorax; sides with large deep punctures on foveæ, in places connected so as to appear like zig-zag grooves; along middle and on posterior declivity with much smaller punctures; posterior declivity somewhat flattened, almost half the total length of elytra, each side of its summit crowned with a large round tubercle; third interstice at about basal fifth with a rather small round tubercle, a still smaller one close behind it, elsewhere with feeble tubercular swellings; suture and tubercles with small, shining, squamiferous granules. *Meso-sternal receptacle* rather large at the base, walls of emargination thin and widely U-shaped. *Legs* long and thin; third tarsal joint rather wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

The type is probably a male, and is minus its abdomen and hind legs, but it is so distinct that it has been described. It is a narrow deep species, allied to *parvidens* and *ornaticollis*, from both of which it may be distinguished by the large tubercles overhanging the posterior declivity, the declivity itself being unusually long and abrupt; not rounded as in those species. Seen from the sides the elytra appear to have a posterior slope for about half their total length, then an undulated median space, and then a shorter and somewhat concave basal slope. The eyes are quite as coarsely faceted as in *ornaticollis*. As the middle femora extend to the apex of elytra, the hind pair are certain to pass the same.

POROPTERUS STENOGASTER, n. sp.

Densely clothed with more or less muddy-brown, setose scales or setæ, becoming fasciculate on tubercles; rostrum in front of antennæ, and parts of under-surface, glabrous.

Head with coarse but partially-concealed sculpture. Eyes coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, somewhat suddenly inflated in front of antennæ; with dense punctures, clearly defined on apical third, larger but partially concealed elsewhere. Antennæ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, first joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides rounded in middle,

apex lightly produced; subapical constriction irregular and terminated before summit; with four fasciculate tubercles across middle; carina partially concealed, but appearing at base as a scutellar lobe; with large, round, irregularly distributed, and often concealed, punctures. *Elytra* narrow and deep, nowhere wider than widest part of prothorax; sides with large deep punctures or foveæ, frequently more or less irregularly conjoined, elsewhere with large punctures but much smaller than on sides; third interstice with an elongate tubercle at basal fifth, a smaller one at basal two-fifths, a large one (somewhat curved outwards) crowning the posterior declivity, an elongated one at apex, and a small one near apex; fifth interstice with two small tubercles; suture tuberculate halfway down posterior declivity, and on basal half with small shining granules. *Mesosternal receptacle* with basal portion rather large; emargination semicircular. *Abdomen* long and parallel-sided almost to apex, first and fifth segments each as long as three median ones combined; second as long as third and fourth combined, with a strong median ridge or elongated tubercle; apical segment convex along middle, with dense clearly-defined punctures. *Legs* long and thin; front femora feebly, the others rather strongly, grooved, hind pair terminated considerably before apex of abdomen; third tarsal joint moderately wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Australia (A. Bovie).

A narrow deep species, with coarsely faceted eyes and curious abdomen. It is allied to *parvidens*, *ornaticollis*, and *posticalis*, from all of which it may be distinguished by the sutural tubercle, shorter femora, and long abdomen. The femora appear to be all feebly grooved, but when viewed from certain directions the grooves on the four hind ones are very distinct. The forehead appears to be trisinate, with a wide sinuous impression before it, but the sculpture is more or less concealed by the clothing. The type is probably a male.

POROPTERUS MAGNUS, n. sp.

♂. Moderately densely clothed with ochreous or reddish-brown scales, becoming dense fascicles on tubercles; legs densely clothed.

Head without normally visible punctures. Ocular fovea large. Rostrum moderately long and rather stout, sides feebly inflated between base and antennæ, and then dilated to apex; with numerous punctures but more or less concealed behind antennæ. Antennæ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, apex bituberculate; with

four tubercles across middle, the median ones much larger than the outer ones, and semi-double; subapical constriction deep and irregular, at median carina suddenly deflected backwards to tubercle; elsewhere with deep and more or less curved grooves; median carina very distinct, somewhat depressed at apical third. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elongate-ovate; with rows of large deep punctures, larger on sides than elsewhere; second interstice with an elongated fascicular crest, near base, about middle, and at summit of posterior declivity supported by distinct tubercles; fourth interstice with two moderately large and two small fasciculate tubercles, a few feeble ones elsewhere. *Mesosternal receptacle* fairly large and strongly raised; emargination widely transverse. *Abdomen* with dense more or less concealed punctures; first segment not as long as three following combined and scarcely longer than fifth; second, third, and fourth of almost even lengths, their sutures deep. *Legs* long and thin; hind femora just passing apex of elytra; third tarsal joint slightly narrower than second and not deeply bilobed. Length, $15\frac{1}{2}$ -20 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat stouter, in having the rostrum considerably longer and somewhat thinner, with its sides not inflated near base, antennæ inserted less close to apex of rostrum, and legs a trifle shorter.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (Macleay Museum, E. Allen, F. P. Dodd, and H. Hacker).⁽³⁰⁾

A large species, close to *carinicollis* but with median prothoracic carina not overhanging the scutellar region, the tarsi with denser clothing and truly linear⁽³¹⁾ and without a conspicuous lateral tubercle near shoulder when viewed from above. *Rubus* has more numerous tubercles, is without elongated fascicles on the posterior declivity, and has small conical apical tubercles. *Intermedius* and *idolus* have conjoined tubercles at summit of posterior declivity, different tarsi, etc. The scales composing the fascicles are usually, but not always, darker than the adjacent ones. As with many others of the genus, the whole of the derm, on the spaces between the scales, is closely covered with minute black scales (invisible except on a close examination), giving the surface a somewhat shagreened appearance.

One large specimen differs from the others in having the individual scales much shorter, so that the tubercles and

⁽³⁰⁾ Specimens are in the Australian Museum (K. 12581 of that institution) and in Mr. C. French's collection from the Endeavour River.

⁽³¹⁾ It would thus be a *Mormosintes*, if the linear tarsi were to be regarded as of generic importance.

ridges appear distinctly as such, rather than as supports for fascicles, and the punctures and grooves are much more conspicuous, although really not larger. The prothoracic carina is not transversely impressed at the apical third, and the minute dermal scales are also greyish, so that the derm between the larger scales does not appear to be everywhere jet-black.

POROPTERUS BASIPENNIS, n. sp.

Densely clothed with small ashen - grey (almost stramineous) scales, closely applied to derm; with numerous stout, but similarly coloured, scales, scattered about and becoming fascicles on tubercles, but the fascicles usually with a dark centre; legs, head, and rostrum (almost to tip) densely squamose.

Head somewhat depressed, punctures normally concealed. Rostrum rather long, parallel-sided from base to antennæ, and then slightly dilated to apex; punctures normally concealed except at apex. Antennæ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle almost twice the length of first. *Prothorax* longer than wide, sides rounded in middle, apex produced and bifasciculate; with two feeble median tubercles supporting distinct fascicles; subapical constriction deep on sides, but shallow across middle; sides near base, deeply grooved. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* long, narrow, and deep; sides widest just beyond the middle, and strongly arcuate near apex; with rows of large round punctures, larger and more distinct on the sides than elsewhere; shoulders produced; third interstice conspicuously produced at base, fasciculate at basal fourth, and about the middle; fifth interstice with a feeble fascicle about the middle, and another posteriorly; suture conspicuously fasciculate halfway down the posterior declivity, and apex bifasciculate. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised, basal portion large, emargination semi-circular. *Abdomen* with numerous punctures; basal segment as long as three following combined, intercoxal process conspicuously triangular, suture incurved to middle of apex, second decidedly longer than third and fourth combined, and much longer than fifth. *Legs* long and thin; hind femora not extending to apex of abdomen; third tarsal joint moderately wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 11 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Bellenden-Ker (A. Solari from — Podenzana).

A narrow species with peculiar clothing and otherwise very distinct from all previously described species. The fascicle on the suture is at the same position as on *stenogaster*, but the two species have little else in common. The clothing is so dense that no prothoracic punctures are visible, nor is a

median carina traceable. On the type, which is almost certainly a male, two of the prothoracic, and five of the elytral, fascicles are conspicuously dark in the middle. In favourable lights the derm appears to be covered with similar minute black scales to those of the preceding species.

POROPTERUS PLATYDERES, n. sp.

♂. Densely, but in places sparsely, clothed with stout ochreous or light-brown scales, usually closely applied to derm, becoming fasciculate, and usually darker on tubercles; legs, head, and rostrum to antennæ densely clothed.

Head somewhat depressed. Rostrum rather short and stout, very feebly curved, parallel-sided to between antennæ, and slightly dilated in front of same; with numerous small but clearly-defined punctures in front, elsewhere larger but more or less concealed. Antennæ rather thin, inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle twice the length of first. *Prothorax* wide and almost flat, basal half almost parallel-sided, thence strongly narrowed to apex, which is conspicuously produced and bifasciculate; median carina absent; subapical constriction feeble. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* wide, closely applied to prothorax; with rows of large punctures, more regular but not larger on sides than along middle; base with six tubercles, of which the largest are humeral, third interstice with three fairly large tubercles, one just before and one just after middle, the other just below summit of posterior declivity, fourth interstice with a sub-basal tubercle, at first appearing to be on the third, seventh interstice almost ridged from beyond the middle to near apex; apex obtusely bituberculate, several feeble tubercles elsewhere; about suture with some shining granules. *Mesosternal receptacle* large, emargination strongly transverse. *Abdomen* with numerous more or less concealed punctures; basal segment as long as three following combined; a deep curved groove near base; second segment slightly shorter than fifth, and distinctly shorter than third and fourth combined; sutures deep and straight. *Legs* moderately long; femora rather stout, each with a feeble subapical ridge, culminating in a small but distinct tooth, posterior almost extending to apex of elytra; third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 9-11 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more noticeably dilated to apex, clothed only about extreme base and with smaller but more clearly-defined punctures; antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum, and legs slightly shorter.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson).

A wide flat species, in general appearance strikingly like *python*, but apex of elytra tuberculate, tubercles on posterior declivity nearer the summit, each shoulder with the outer tubercle the larger instead of the smaller, and the femora somewhat different. The scales very densely clothe the sides of the prothorax; on the elytra a pale irregular stripe of scales appears to extend from the shoulder to the apex, with an inner dilation near the middle, but this appearance is mainly due to the comparative sparseness of scales along the middle.

POROPTERUS LATIPENNIS, n. sp.

More or less densely (in places almost glabrous) clothed with scales varying from ashen-grey to sooty, but mostly of a rather light-brown; tubercles usually with dark fascicles; legs densely clothed and feebly ringed.

Head wide; punctures normally concealed. Ocular fovea shallow. Rostrum short, stout, and feebly curved, dilated in front of antennæ; apex with dense and clearly-defined punctures. Antennæ rather stout, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* wide and lightly convex, sides strongly rounded, apically strongly narrowed and produced, apex bifasciculate; median carina absent: subapical constriction feeble. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* wide, subcordate; shoulders produced and tuberculiform; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; each elytron with two fascicles at summit of posterior declivity, one on the second, the other on the third interstice; third with two other fasciculated tubercles, one about middle, the other at basal fourth; fifth interstice with two feeble fascicles; apex feebly bifasciculate, several feeble fascicles elsewhere. *Mesosternal receptacle* large, medio-basal portion triangular owing to a large excavation on each side, apical portion wide; emargination shallow. *Abdomen* with deep sutures; first segment almost as long as three following combined, its apex incurved to middle, near base with a strong curved groove; second shorter than third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather short; femora stout, hind pair extending to tip of elytra; third tarsal joint not very wide. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker).

At a glance apparently close to the following species, but really belonging to the *exitiosus* group. The rostrum of the type is clothed along the sides to the antennæ, but not along the middle, but this may be due to abrasion. Owing to the shape of the receptacle the pectoral canal appears to terminate between the front legs. From some directions the forehead appears to be trisinuate, but only the median sinus is at all distinct.

POROPTERUS TRIFOVEIVENTRIS, n. sp.

Clothed with sooty-brown scales, dense and fasciculate on tubercles, and usually sparse elsewhere: with a short oblique stripe of pale scales, from the third to the seventh interstices, at the apical third of elytra; legs densely clothed with sooty-brown scales, with feeble paler rings; head and rostrum to antennæ densely clothed.

Head large; forehead lightly sinuate; punctures normally concealed. Rostrum rather short, stout, and lightly curved; sides distinctly inflated between base and antennæ, and again dilated to apex. Antennæ rather stout, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, somewhat flattened, sides strongly rounded; across middle with a double series of four very feeble tubercles, supporting fascicles, the median ones of these continued as feeble crests to apex; with rather large, irregularly-distributed punctures; subapical constriction deep and irregular on sides, but not continued across summit. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elongate-ovate; with large punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; second interstice with an interrupted fascicular crest, commencing at summit of posterior declivity, and continued to apex; third with an elongated fascicle near base, another about middle, and a whitish one at summit of posterior declivity; fifth with a fascicle near base; shoulders tuberculate, elsewhere with feeble fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* as in preceding species. *Abdomen* with first segment almost as long as three following combined, near base with two large partially-conjoined foveæ, at apex with another fovea common to it and the second segment, suture between these segments deep at the sides, but interrupted on each side of the fovea; second almost as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather short and stout; hind femora not extending to apex of abdomen; tarsi rather narrow. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (H. Hacker).

An aberrant member of the *lithodermus* group. The apical fovea of the first abdominal segment, although common to the two basal segments, is round instead of sulcate, as in *rubeter* and *sulciventris*; the two subbasal foveæ might be regarded as an interrupted groove. In addition to the pale scales, already noted on the elytra, there are a few clusters of similar scales scattered about; there are also some reddish-ochreous ones at the sides, where the prothorax and elytra touch. The punctures along the suture are unusually large and distant, so that, counting from the base, the fifth is at the summit of the posterior declivity. The femora each have a short submedian ridge, but the ridges are not angular or

dentate; to a certain extent they cause the femora to appear to be feebly grooved. The third tarsal joint is longer than wide, and less deeply bilobed than usual; but, as it is slightly wider than the second, the tarsi cannot be regarded as linear. The type appears to be a male.

POROPTERUS CRASSIPES, n. sp.

Densely clothed (but in places almost or quite glabrous) with sooty scales, variegated with more or less concealed whitish ones.

Head with coarse but more or less concealed punctures. Eyes small and coarsely faceted. Rostrum stout and rather short, sides incurved to middle; with rows of large irregular punctures, becoming much smaller, denser, and not seriate in arrangement in front. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape unusually short and stout; first joint of funicle stouter and a trifle longer than second. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, lightly convex, sides strongly rounded and strongly narrowed to apex, which is produced; with a very obtuse median carina; with four feeble longitudinal fasciculate crests; with numerous large punctures. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* rather long, base scarcely wider than base of prothorax, then gently rounded and near apex arcuate; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller (but still large) posteriorly; third and fifth interstices fasciculate near base, and at summit of posterior declivity, many small fascicles elsewhere. *Meso-sternal receptacle* much as in two preceding species. *Abdomen* with deep sutures; first segment almost as long as three following combined, near base with a strong curved impression and deeply impressed in middle of apex; second about as long as third and fourth combined, with two notches just behind apical fovea of the first; two basal segments with large punctures, the others with dense and much smaller ones. *Legs* short; femora unusually stout, conspicuously grooved, hind pair scarcely extending to apical segment; tarsi with third joint not much wider than second. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Victorian Alps (H. J. Carter).

Close to *sulciventris*, but smaller and narrower, with somewhat different clothing and elytral punctures considerably smaller and less angular, etc. The grooving of the femora is an aberrant feature in the genus, but they are also grooved in *sulciventris*, and the two species have the deep abdominal sulcus of *rubeter* (a member of the *exitiosus* group). There is a conspicuous but irregular line of whitish scales crowning the posterior declivity, a few at the extreme base of elytra, two or three together on each side of the middle of the prothorax, similar spots close to each eye, and conspicuously variegating the legs.

POROPTERUS MULTICOLOR, n. sp.

Densely clothed with scales, mostly reddish-ochreous, but varying (usually in small patches) to stramineous and sooty; apical two-thirds of rostrum glabrous.

Head with punctures more or less concealed. *Rostrum* rather long and thin, sides distinctly inflated near base, then incurved to antennæ and then feebly dilated to apex; with numerous rather small but clearly-defined punctures on apical half, more or less concealed elsewhere. *Antennæ* inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; first joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; subapical constriction shallow; with dense large punctures. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elongate, base slightly less than widest part of prothorax, sides very feebly rounded; with regular rows of large and somewhat distant punctures, larger and closer together on sides than elsewhere; with many small depressed black fascicles, more numerous on the third and fifth interstices than elsewhere, but absent from suture. *Mesosternal receptacle* scarcely raised, base fairly large, emargination semi-circular. *Abdomen* densely punctate, with deep sutures; basal segment slightly longer than three following combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather short; femora moderately grooved, the hind pair just passing tip of elytra; front tibiæ distinctly bent inwards; third tarsal joint rather wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 7-7½ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains and Ourimbah (E. W. Ferguson).⁽³²⁾

A member of the difficult *lithodermus* group, but with femora rather distinctly grooved. The clothing in some respects is like that of *undulatus*, but the elytra are differently sculptured, the fascicles are fewer in number and differently disposed, prothoracic carina less conspicuous and tibiæ different; *cavernosus* is smaller, with different outlines, prothorax with denser clothing, etc.; *bituberculatus* and *lis-sorhinus* have shining tubercles at base of elytra. The absence of fascicles or dense clothing from the suture on the posterior declivity readily distinguishes it from other members of the group. On the prothorax a median carina appears to be traceable from base to apex, but it is entirely covered by scales. The punctures are also more or less obscured by scales. On the upper-surface the dark scales are mostly condensed into fascicles. In certain lights many of the scales appear almost scarlet. The thin setæ at tips of tibiæ are more or less golden.

⁽³²⁾ I have also seen a specimen, in Mr. Cox's collection, from Illawarra.

POROPTERUS MOLLIS, n. sp.

Very densely clothed with large soft scales, varying from ashen-grey to sooty, the latter mostly composing fascicles; apical fourth of rostrum glabrous.

Head with normally-concealed punctures. *Rostrum* moderately long, sides incurved to middle; with dense and coarse punctures, concealed except near apex. *Antennæ* inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle much longer than second. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides strongly rounded, subapical constriction shallow but continuous; apex with two fascicles, across middle four more, but the median ones semi-double; with dense normally-concealed punctures; with a feeble median remnant of a median carina. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate or elliptic-ovate; with many fascicles, mostly blackish, more numerous on third and fifth interstices than elsewhere, sometimes appearing as more or less elongated crests, a distinct fascicle on suture beyond the middle; with large punctures more or less concealed, even on sides. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised; emargination strongly transverse. *Abdomen* with numerous but more or less concealed punctures; first segment slightly longer than three following combined, its apex lightly incurved to middle; third and fourth strongly depressed below level of second and fifth, their combined length distinctly shorter than that of either of those segments. *Legs* rather short; hind femora not extending to apical segment; third tarsal joint rather wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

A narrow densely-squamose species of the *antiquus* group. In some respects it is close to *alboscutellaris*, but is narrower and with a fascicle on the suture just before hind declivity; the latter character readily distinguishes it from all other members of the group. Many members of the *lithodermus* group have such a fascicle, but those species are all exscutellate. The type is probably a male.

POROPTERUS SIMSONI, new name.

I have to propose this name for the species I described as *P. nodosus*, Dr. Ferguson having kindly drawn my attention to the fact that that name had been previously used for a New Guinea species of the genus, originally referred to *Mormosintes*.⁽³³⁾

The type of the species is a male. The female differs in having less of the rostrum squamose, and the antennæ inserted rather more distant from the apex.

(33) Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 265.

Mr. Davey has taken the species in South-West Victoria,⁽³⁴⁾ and his specimens are evidently in better condition than the type⁽³⁵⁾ (which by the glossy condition of the granules and tubercles shows evidences of abrasion); their tubercles and even many of the granules being clothed with scales. A male that he sent from Ararat is considerably smaller (10 mm. only), and with the apical tubercles more distinct and subconical.

POROPTERUS CONIFER, Boh.

A Dorrigo specimen of this species has the two large subapical tubercles of elytra not diverging, but with their tips touching (probably due to an accident). Its prothorax has the median carina more pronounced, the four tubercles across the middle are larger than on the typical form, but smaller than on the variety *prodigus*. On the elytra the second and third tubercles, on the third interstice, are decidedly smaller than on both forms. At a glance it approaches some of the forms of *ellipticus*.

OPHRYTHYREOCIS FERRUGINEUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, variegated with sooty ones, and with numerous stout suberect ones scattered about.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Eyes latero-frontal and small, but not very prominent. Rostrum rather wide, almost parallel-sided; with coarse concealed punctures almost to apex, which is densely punctured. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of middle; with dense more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, sides distinctly rounded; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* very short, and distinctly depressed below level of second and fifth. *Femora* stout, very feebly dentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Gippsland (E. W. Ferguson).

On the prothorax all the scales are rather stout and suberect, although shorter than the erect ones on elytra. There are eight spots (two fairly large ones at base, four across middle, and two very feeble ones at apex) where sooty scales are condensed so as to appear like fascicles, although they are not longer than the surrounding rusty-coloured ones. On the elytra there is a rather large spot of sooty erect scales on each side of base, and numerous smaller ones (mostly on the

(34) It is now first recorded from the mainland.

(35) Kindly sent to me for re-examination by Mr. Simson.

even interstices) giving an appearance as of numerous feeble fascicles. The legs are also feebly ringed with sooty scales. The type appears to be a male.

OPHRYTHYREOCIS MICROPS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ and tarsi red. Rather densely clothed with muddy-brown or muddy-grey scales, with some stout suberect ones scattered about, and in places forming feeble fascicles.

Head rather convex, and with concealed punctures in front; forehead somewhat sinuous and bald where normally concealed. Eyes latero-frontal, small, and prominent. Rostrum moderately long, somewhat dilated in front of antennæ (which are situated at the apical two-fifths), with a short, shining, impunctate median line, elsewhere with dense and rather coarse punctures, concealed only about extreme base. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex more than half the width of middle; punctures dense but concealed. *Elytra* briefly subcordate, base truncate, sides strongly rounded; with rows of moderately large partially-concealed punctures; interstices feebly subtuberculate beneath fascicles. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* level with fifth, and but slightly depressed below second. *Femora* stout, grooves and teeth extremely feeble. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia (A. Bovie).

The erect scales are less numerous than on the other known species, and the fascicles are extremely feeble; of the latter six may be traced on the prothorax, and several across the base and middle of elytra. The type is almost certainly a female.

BÆODONTOCIS, n. g.

Head of moderate size, partially concealed from above. Eyes rather small, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather long and thin, moderately curved. Antennæ thin; scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with sides rounded to beyond the middle, sides thence arcuate to apex, base trisinate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle rather widely U-shaped, feebly raised; cavernous. Metasternum about half the length of the following segment; episterna narrow but traceable throughout. *Abdomen* with two basal segments large, the suture between them incurved to middle, third and fourth combined about the length of second and fifth, and not depressed below them. *Legs* rather long; femora not grooved; tibiæ lightly bisinuate.

At first the species described below appears to belong to *Brachyporopterus*,⁽³⁶⁾ from which (and also from *Poropterus*) it is distinguished by its metasternal episterna. At a glance it appears close to *P. montanus*, but the shoulders are very different. The femora are very minutely dentate, and the teeth are concealed by clothing, but even when this has been abraded they are seen with difficulty; but regarding them as dentate the genus would be associated⁽³⁷⁾ with *Anilaus* which has strongly dentate femora, and is otherwise very different. Regarding them as edentate, it would be associated with *Orthoporopterus*, to which it is not at all close. In general it is much like a *Nechyrus*, but the eyes and mesosternal receptacle distinguish it from that genus.

BÆODONTOCIS MEGAPHOLUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with large, soft, muddy-brown or muddy-grey scales; with stout suberect ones, condensed into fascicles on upper-surface and thickly distributed on legs.

Head with dense normally-concealed punctures. Rostrum as long as prothorax, sides very feebly incurved to middle; with dense and rather small but clearly-defined punctures, smaller and sparser in middle than elsewhere. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of middle; with a short distinct median carina; with feeble swellings supporting feeble fascicles; with normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* not twice as long as wide, shoulders somewhat produced, apex obtusely notched; with rows of very large partially-concealed punctures, third and fifth interstices with feeble tubercular swellings. *Under-surface* with rather small but usually distinct punctures. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (H. W. Cox).

On one specimen the metasternal episterna are quite distinct, but on another, owing to a slight displacement of the clothing, they are indistinct. The suture between the two basal segments of abdomen is quite distinct across the middle, although not deeply impressed there. The hind femora, when placed in a line with the sides of the elytra, just pass their tips, but unless so placed appear to be shorter. As the clothing of the rostrum is confined to the extreme base, it is probable that both the typical specimens are females. On the sides of the prothorax the scales are larger than elsewhere.

(36) Near which it should be placed in catalogues.

(37) In a (at present unpublished) table of the allies of *Poropterus*.

On the abdomen the clothing is very sparse and mostly sooty. There is a distinct tubercle on the third interstice about the middle, marking the summit of the posterior declivity, but elsewhere the tubercles are ill-defined.

AMORPHOCIS, n. g.

Head of moderate size, partially concealed from above; forehead evenly convex. Eyes rather small, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum wide, lightly curved. Antennæ thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, base truncate, sides strongly narrowed to apex; ocular lobes acute. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* truncate at base, widest at basal third, thence strongly narrowed to apex. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated close to front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle suddenly and strongly elevated, emargination feebly curved, hind margin with a perpendicular median ridge; cavernous. Metasternum about two-thirds the length of the following segment; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* fairly large, sutures straight, first segment as long as three following combined, these equal *inter se*, fifth moderately long. *Legs* moderately long; femora strongly grooved, tibiæ compressed; tarsi wide, third joint deeply bilobed.

In some respects close to *Zenoporoapterus*, near which, perhaps, it should be placed, but mesosternal receptacle elevated, much as in the allies of *Idotasia*, second segment of abdomen no longer than third, and metasternal episterna concealed. The typical species has curiously sculptured elytra. Its femora, when viewed from in front, appear to be dentate, but when viewed from behind the front ridge of each is seen to be nowhere dentate, but, at the usual position of a femoral tooth, each has a small fascicle of scales. The four hind tibiæ are also peculiarly clothed.

AMORPHOCIS MIRUS, n. sp.

Black; upper-surface rather sparsely and irregularly clothed with greyish scales. Abdomen, metasternum, and parts of mesosternum very densely clothed; legs moderately clothed in places, densely in others.

Head with dense more or less concealed punctures; ocular fovea fairly large, and less frontal than is usual. Rostrum about twice and one-half as long as greatest width, sides distinctly incurved to middle, deeply notched on each side of base; basal three-fourths with rows of large punctures, separated by feeble ridges; apex with smaller and crowded punctures.

Scape about as long as funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, subconical, apex about one-third the width of base; with rather dense but irregular punctures; with a conspicuous median carina, continued to apex but not to base; with four small tubercles across middle, but the lateral one very feeble, and two small ones on each side of apex. *Elytra* subcordate, not twice as long as greatest width, sides strongly dilated from base to basal third, and then narrowed to apex; with irregular rows of fairly large punctures; before middle with an irregularly transverse (or oblique) row of feeble tubercles, beyond same (except the suture) glabrous and with a few small tubercles. Punctures of *under-surface* concealed. *Femora* with dense punctures, the tibiae with distinct ridges. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson).

The antennæ and tarsi are almost as black as the other parts. At the base of each of the four hind tibiae there is a conspicuous ridge of stout scales that, becoming suddenly terminated, causes the tibia itself to appear angularly dentate at its outer base, but the derm is but feebly dilated there. The clothing of the side pieces of the mesosternum cause these to appear like three triangles, of which the median one is darker than the others. The elytra appear to be divided into two parts, the basal and smaller portion partly clothed (near the base part of it is irregularly glabrous) and the apical portion glabrous, but this portion extends irregularly along the sides to the base. The tubercles are small but distinct on the hinder parts, and confined to the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, elsewhere they are less distinct (small granules only), but not confined to those interstices.

PSEUDOPOROPTERUS.

Several additional species of this genus having been discovered, the original diagnosis needs amendment as follows:—Eyes with facets of variable size. Scape shorter than funicle, its insertion variable. Abdomen with second segment excavated or not, its suture with first usually indistinct across middle. Legs short or moderately long, hind femora extending to or just passing apex of elytra.

PSEUDOPOROPTERUS SULCIFRONS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi almost black. Densely clothed with scales of varying shades of brown; with some stout ones scattered about.

Head with a conspicuous median groove extending almost to base; punctures concealed. *Rostrum* stout, rather lightly

curved, with dense and coarse punctures, distinct in front but partially concealed behind antennæ. Antennæ rather stout, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, base very feebly bisinuate, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, and then strongly narrowed; apical portion flattened, semicircular, depressed below, and scarcely half the width of middle; with numerous distinct granules; a vague depression along middle; punctures large, but more or less concealed. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax and not twice as long; with rows of large more or less concealed punctures, each containing a large scale; interstices more or less uneven, each with a row of distinct granules, nearly all of which have a wide scale. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with large deep punctures, the fifth with denser and smaller ones, third and fourth strongly depressed below level of others, first depressed in middle. *Femora* moderately long, ridged, edentate, rather widely grooved, hind pair extending almost to tip of elytra. Length, 11-13 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, less curved, with punctures distinct almost to base; scape inserted in middle of rostrum; and basal segment of abdomen flat in middle.

Hab.—Queensland: Cooktown (H. W. Brown).

The scales are of three shades of brown: very pale-brown or fawn, covering about half of the surface; chocolate-brown, covering almost as much; and velvety spots of sooty-brown. Of the latter there are eight on prothorax, in two transverse series, the lateral ones rather small and indistinct; the antero-discal ones larger and angular, the others elongate, narrow in front, dilated to and touching base. On each elytron there are three velvety spots on the third interstice (including an elongate one on the posterior declivity) and two postmedian ones on the fifth; the space between these is sometimes clothed with almost white scales. There are also some feeble velvety spots elsewhere, but on some specimens all, or most, of the elytral spots are indistinct. On the prothorax, however, the four discal ones are very distinct. The cephalic punctures are quite concealed, but on abrasion there are seen to be dense and rather small ones, and sparser and much larger ones. What appears to be the sutural interstice on each elytron is narrow, and partly conjoined to the second, with granules only on its basal half (but not about the base itself); the third is also irregular in parts, and it is difficult to decide as to whether an elevation at the base, with crowded granules, should be regarded as belonging to it, or to the second; each shoulder is slightly produced, and has a few granules. Many

of the lateral granules, both on prothorax and elytra, are opaque, and with a small shining centre.

PLATYPOROPTERUS FETUS, n. sp.

Sparsely clothed with very fine reddish scales and with rather long and stout reddish ones, rather dense on apical portion of prothorax, and forming feeble fascicles on elytra. Head, rostrum, legs, and apical segments of abdomen moderately densely clothed.

Head and rostrum indistinctly punctate, but punctures evidently large. Rostrum stout, curved; apical portion shining and distinctly punctate. Scape inserted two-thirds from apex of rostrum, the length of five following joints combined; of these the second is slightly longer than the first. *Prothorax* subquadrate, flat, walls abruptly vertical, widest slightly in front of middle, sides straight to base, rounded to apex, base strongly bisinuate; lower flanks with a few moderately large punctures, disc impunctate. *Elytra* twice the width of prothorax, widest across shoulders, which are slightly produced laterally, feebly decreasing in width to apical third, thence suddenly arcuate to apex, apex feebly rounded and half the width of prothorax; suture near base with a few small shining granules; base near suture with a few large punctures, becoming small towards sides; flanks strongly inwardly oblique and with three feeble rows of punctures. Posterior *femora* not extending to apex of abdomen. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Macleay Museum).

Very distinct on account of the subquadrate prothorax and wide elytra; these latter if truncated at apical third would be much wider than long. They are proportionately wider than the prothorax than in any other Australian species of the subfamily.

ELÆAGNA NODIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales, in parts with dingy whitish ones.

Head with concealed punctures. Rostrum rather short and stout, sides narrowed at antennæ, in front of same with dense and coarse punctures, concealed elsewhere. Antennæ stout; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, apex scarcely half the width of base; with dense, large, round punctures. *Elytra* scarcely twice the length of prothorax and the same width at base, sides feebly diminishing in width from base; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; with numerous small rounded tubercles, more numerous on the third and

fifth interstices than on the others. *Under-surface* with concealed punctures. Abdomen with second, third, and fourth segments of almost even size. *Legs* rather long; hind femora extending to tip of abdomen. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Birchip (J. C. Goudie, his No. 198).

Readily distinguished from others of the genus by the numerous small tubercles; of these there are nine or ten on the third interstice of each elytron, and seven or eight on the fifth. The upper-surface is clothed with small sooty scales, closely applied to the derm, and giving the same a minutely granulated appearance. In places the scales are concealed by a greyish exudation, and on the prothorax there is a small pale spot on each side of the middle. On the basal flanks of elytra, sterna, basal segment of abdomen, and legs the scales are mostly of a dingy-white, with feeble stains of brown in places. In each prothoracic puncture there is a dark seta.

ELÆAGNA SQUAMIBUNDA, Pasc.

Several specimens of this species differ from the normal form in being more or less largely mottled with brown. One specimen, from Carnarvon, has the upper-surface almost entirely dark, except for vague remnants of pale markings on the prothorax, and for three conspicuous spots on the elytra, one on each side at the basal third, and one on the posterior declivity. Its head, rostrum, and hind femora are also mottled with brown. Another specimen, from Tarcoola, has, on the prothorax, four dark rounded spots at the base, and two angular ones at the apex. Each of its elytra has a subquadrate one on the shoulder, and an angular one commencing at the middle, and terminated halfway down the posterior declivity; the suture from the base to the summit of the posterior declivity is of a paler brown, and the knees, base of rostrum, and two spots on head are also of a pale-brown.

I have also seen a mottled specimen in the British Museum collection, from Hermannsburg (Central Australia), and another in Mr. Froggatt's collection, from Hay.

BRACHYPOROPTERUS MONTANUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with rather large scales of various shades of brown, and in places compacted into fascicles.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather long and thin, sides lightly incurved to middle, apical third with dense and rather coarse punctures, elsewhere with coarser but concealed ones. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle.

Prothorax lightly tranverse, sides strongly rounded; with rather numerous more or less concealed punctures, but derm nude in small patches; with four fascicles across middle and two smaller ones at apex. Elytra at base very little wider than prothorax, but sides slightly dilated to about the middle, base strongly trisinate; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; third interstice with an elongated semi-double fascicle on basal fourth, a small one about middle, and a moderately large one crowning the posterior declivity; fifth with five fascicles, including one on shoulder and one halfway down the posterior declivity; some small ones elsewhere, including two at apex; a few small granules on basal portion of suture. *Under-surface* with fairly large but more or less concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen depressed along middle. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner; punctures smaller and concealed only about base; antennæ inserted not quite as close to apex of rostrum; and basal segment of abdomen convex in middle.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (H. W. Brown and E. W. Ferguson).

In general appearance nearer to *apicigriseus* than to *vermiculatus*, but larger, prothoracic sculpture, fascicles, and side pieces of metasternum different, rostrum and antennæ somewhat longer and thinner, etc. In some respects it is much like some species of *Exithius*, but the metasternal episternum on each side is represented by a triangular front piece only; each of these is clothed with paler scales than the surrounding ones, and so appears as a small spot. The facets of the eyes are rather coarse. The majority of the scales are of a muddy-brown or rusty-brown colour. On a rather wide median space on the posterior declivity they are paler than elsewhere, and on each side for a rather large but ill-defined subtriangular space they are rather darker than elsewhere, sometimes almost sooty. The fascicles are supported by tubercular swellings, but on the scales being abraded some of the swellings are seen to be very slight.

OUROPOROPTERUS SQUAMIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with light-brown or fawn-coloured scales; with stout suberect scales interspersed, and in places compacted into fascicles. Abdomen with a large patch of sooty scales.

Head wide; punctures concealed; a shallow depression between eyes. Rostrum rather long and not very thin, sides rather strongly dilated to base and less strongly to apex;

basal two-fifths with concealed sculpture, elsewhere with dense and clearly-defined although rather small punctures. Scape inserted just perceptibly nearer base than apex of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined; first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, base rather strongly bisinuate, apex rather narrow and with a conspicuous median fascicle; with four feeble swellings, supporting fascicles, across middle; punctures concealed. *Elytra* closely applied to and at base but little wider than prothorax, but distinctly dilated to beyond middle, and then arcuate to apex; with irregular rows of large more or less concealed punctures; third interstice with two large obtuse tubercles: one at basal fourth, the other beyond the middle; second and fifth each with a feeble submedian tubercle, some feeble ones elsewhere, but apices produced as two subconical fasciculated tubercles. *Legs* long; femora lightly but acutely dentate. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger ($8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.), rostrum thinner, clothed only about basal fourth, elsewhere shining (it is sub-opaque in the male) and with minute punctures; the antennæ are inserted a trifle nearer to the base of rostrum, and the abdomen is slightly more convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge); Darling Downs (C. French); New South Wales: Tweed River, Bulli, and Gosford (H. W. Brown).

Differs from *diurus* in being smaller, in the apex of prothorax produced singly⁽³⁸⁾ instead of bifurcate, apices of elytra more acutely produced, and first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second instead of distinctly longer. The sooty patch on the abdomen covers most of the three apical segments, but at the base of the second one it is encroached upon by three conspicuous triangles of paler scales. On the prothorax and elytra there are sometimes some small spots of sooty scales. From the sides the elytra appear to slope rapidly upwards to about the basal third, and then to more gradually slope downwards to the apex. The seventh interstice, for portion of its length, appears almost like an obtuse carina on some specimens.

POROPTERELLUS ABDOMINALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red; tibiæ and apical margins of elytra reddish. Clothed with muddy-brown or grey scales.

Head bald and without punctures, except for a few rather large ones between eyes. Rostrum short and wide, sides

(38) On one female the apical fascicle of the prothorax is divided down the middle, so as to appear like two narrow, almost conjoined, ones.

lightly incurved to middle; with fairly numerous punctures, small about apex, becoming larger to base. Scape stout, inserted almost in middle of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, disc somewhat flattened; with large punctures, distinct on flanks, partially concealed towards same; a rather large, subquadrate, medio-basal space with smaller punctures than elsewhere; apical half with a feeble median carina. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, about once and one-half the length of prothorax, sides strongly rounded; with rows of very large partially-concealed punctures; basal half with some rather large granules. *Metasternum* irregularly excavated in middle. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with large punctures, and with a very large one common to both in middle; fifth with a few rather large punctures. *Femora* stout, rather strongly but obtusely dentate; hind pair extending almost to apex of abdomen. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker).

In general appearance the upper-surface is not much like that of *intercoxalis*, but the remarkable sculpture of the abdomen is almost identical. It differs also from that species in its shorter legs and scape, and stronger femoral teeth. The clothing on the type is probably somewhat abraded, and appears to be mixed with mud. Fascicles may be present on fresh specimens, as on the type there appear to be remnants of same. There is a rather large medio-basal space on the prothorax that is shining and without clothing, and is probably normal. The bald, smooth portion of the head has a vague, bluish gloss. The sutural portion of the elytra is slightly advanced on to the prothorax, so that the base of the latter appears to be evenly curved instead of bisinuate.

PACHYPOROPTERUS HUMERALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with light-brown scales, variegated with patches of darker ones; with numerous stout suberect scales scattered about, and in places compacted into fascicles.

Head with dense partially-concealed punctures; forehead conspicuously quadrisinuate, median carina distinct. Eyes moderately large, with rather small facets. Rostrum rather long and thin, sides feebly incurved in middle; with dense punctures, rather small at apex, becoming larger towards and more or less concealed on basal two-fifths; with a narrow median carina. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; second joint of funicle once and one-half the length of first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base

strongly bisinuate, with four feeble fascicles across middle; with a feeble concealed median carina; punctures concealed. *Scutellum* small, transverse. *Elytra* subovate, base strongly trisinuate, sides dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; sides vertical for a space of four interstices; with a small but distinct post-humeral tubercle, with a very obtuse swelling on basal fourth of third interstice, and a shorter one on fourth before the middle; with a few conspicuous granules on suture near base. Mesosternal receptacle with thin U-shaped walls. Basal segment of *abdomen* shallowly depressed in middle. *Legs* rather long; hind femora extending almost to tip of abdomen. Length, 8-8½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures, concealed only close to base, antennæ inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen convex.

Hab.—Tasmania: Frankford, Waratah, Wilmot.

Differs from *satyrus* in its much smaller size, presence of a scutellum, more conspicuously quadrisinuate forehead, and U-shaped mesosternal receptacle. In general appearance it is fairly close to *Hexymus australis*, but the femora are edentate. On the prothorax a vague patch of dark scales is usually traceable on each side of the base, on the elytra there may usually be traced an irregular postmedian fascia of dark scales, and another between it and apex. On one specimen, however, the fascicles are broken up into small vague spots. The tibiæ are usually very obscurely banded with light- and dark-brown scales.

PALETICUS CONVEXICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather densely clothed with scales of a light-brown (sometimes almost golden-brown) colour; interspersed with stout and in places suberect ones, in places forming fascicles.

Head with concealed punctures; with a feeble median carina. Rostrum moderately long, sides incurved to middle; basal third with rather coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with small but clearly-defined ones. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, about the length of five following joints combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, rather convex, sides strongly rounded, apex scarcely half the width of base; punctures concealed. *Elytra* at base not much wider than prothorax, but dilated to beyond the middle, and then sides arcuate to apex; with irregular rows of large, distant, partially-concealed punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices with feeble tubercular

elevations, mostly on the even ones. Basal segment of abdomen with a deep oblique impression on each side near base. *Legs* rather long; femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate, hind ones not extending to apex of abdomen. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Bulladelah (H. J. Carter).

Nearer to *apicipennis* than to any other described species, but with fascicles on the second and fourth interstices as on others. The stout scales are rather dense on the legs. On the prothorax there are four fascicles across middle, and two at apex. On each elytron there are three on the second interstice, two on the fourth, two or three on the sixth, and a few feeble ones elsewhere. I have not detached the head of the type, but towards the base (which is concealed by the prothorax) it evidently has a somewhat sinuous impression. It has no sutural granules, but this is probably not a constant feature.

PALETICUS BASALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with light-brown or greyish-brown scales, variegated on the legs and sometimes elsewhere, with still paler scales; with stout scales scattered about, and in places condensed into fascicles.

Head in front with concealed punctures and a very feeble median ridge, basal (concealed) portion glabrous, and with a feebly quadrisinuated outline. Rostrum long, sides somewhat narrowed at middle; basal half with coarse more or less concealed punctures, elsewhere shining, and with small distinct ones. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, almost the length of funicle; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* with basal two-thirds gently rounded, apex more than half the width of middle; punctures concealed. *Elytra* short, subcordate, base strongly trisinuate, sides obliquely dilated from base, then parallel to about middle, and then narrowed to apex; basal half with irregular rows of very large punctures, becoming small posteriorly; third interstice with a rather large obtuse tubercle at basal third, and a smaller one about middle; fourth with an obtuse elongated swelling about middle; fifth with a small one about middle; sixth with one at basal third, and an obtuse one on shoulder, with rather large shining granules on basal third, or basal half, of suture. Basal segment of abdomen with a deep fovea on each side near base. *Legs* long; femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate, hind ones passing apex of elytra. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (H. J. Carter and E. W. Ferguson).

Allied to *cordipennis*, but smaller, with sparser tubercles and different clothing. The clothing is much as on *frontalis*,

but that species has very different elytra. There are five specimens before me, three of which, evidently males, differ from the others in having the rostrum with the coarse punctures more advanced towards the middle of the rostrum, and the antennæ inserted somewhat nearer the apex, the basal segments of abdomen also are somewhat less depressed; but the differences are not very conspicuous. There are six feeble fascicles on the prothorax in the usual positions; on the elytra they crown each tubercle; many of the stouter scales are paler than the others and scattered at random, but they are more numerous on the suture and sides of elytra and on the legs than elsewhere. All the scales, however, appear to be easily abraded, as is the case with most species of the genus. The tubercles about the basal third of elytra are always distinct, but the others are sometimes very obtuse, and appear to be little more than parts of a conjoint swelling.

PALETICUS SUBEREUS, Pasc.

A specimen from Dorrigo differs from the normal form in having most of the scales sooty, instead of a rusty-brown. In addition it has a few flavous scales scattered about, and condensed into six small spots on the prothorax.

PALETICUS CORDIPENNIS, Pasc.

In the original description of this species the scutellum was not mentioned. But in a redescription and table ⁽³⁹⁾ it was mentioned as being distinct. It is certainly present on two specimens now before me, but in the majority of specimens it is either very minute and below the level of the elytra or altogether absent. The subhumeral tubercle also varies, being very distinct on some specimens and feeble on others. On each side of the suture near the base there are usually some highly polished granules, varying in number from one to five, and seldom alike on both sides.

A specimen from Dorrigo is unusually large (10 mm.), with a feeble tubercle on the third interstice on the posterior declivity, a rather conspicuous elongated one on the fifth about the summit of the declivity, and two small ones about the middle of the seventh. It has one shining granule on the right of the suture and two on the left.

PALETICUS SUBPARALLELUS, Lea.

A specimen from the Endeavour River evidently belongs to this species, but differs considerably from the type in its

(39) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1898, pp. 211 and 216.

clothing. Its prothorax is densely clothed with spathulate reddish-brown scales, with three transverse, slightly-waved fasciæ of chocolate-brown scales; the first of these is comparatively close to the base, and does not quite extend to the suture; the second is almost exactly median, and the third rather close to the second; the disc is supplied with a few white scales, but these become more numerous towards base and sides, on the posterior declivity they become linear in arrangement; each side of apex is marked by a small but distinct spot of white scales. The under-surface and legs are supplied with whitish scales, the femora, especially the hind ones, being distinctly ringed. The specimen is very beautiful, a most unusual occurrence in the genus.

OMYDAUS ROSTRALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Moderately and somewhat irregularly clothed with scales, varying from almost white, through ochreous, to sooty. Legs and parts of under-surface densely clothed.

Head with coarse partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately long, strongly curved, sides distinctly dilated towards but triangularly notched at base; on basal third with coarse punctures, elsewhere shining and with small clearly-defined ones. Antennæ stouter than usual; scape inserted not much closer to apex than to base of rostrum, and distinctly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* flat, distinctly transverse, sides feebly rounded to near apex, which is suddenly and strongly narrowed and subtubular; with moderately large punctures, more crowded on sides than disc. *Elytra* flattened, not much wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate, subparallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of very large deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Under-surface* with coarse, but in places more or less concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen widely concave. *Femora* stout, widely grooved, front pair moderately, the others feebly, dentate; tibiae feebly compressed, especially the front pair; with rows of punctures separated by ridges, each with a small subapical tooth in addition to the terminal hook. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bloomfield River (C. French).

In general appearance fairly close to *oblongopunctatus*, but femora with wider and deeper grooves, rostrum conspicuously notched on each side of base, body flatter and punctures smaller. *Subfasciculatus*, which is also a depressed species, is wider, with different punctures, alternate interstices of elytra elevated, etc. *Contractus*, whose rostrum is very similar at the base, is not quite so depressed, prothorax more

noticeably decreasing in width to base, and with distinct impressions. The type is almost certainly a male. Its rostrum is rather wider and more strongly curved, and the antennæ stouter, than usual. On the upper-surface the sooty scales are perhaps in the majority, but owing to their colour they are but little conspicuous. On the under-surface the scales are dense and almost setose in character, on a space occupied by the four front coxæ and the intercoxal parts of the meso- and metasternum. The prothorax is not carinated along middle, but from some directions a feeble median line can be traced. The punctures on the basal two-thirds of elytra are usually truncated at the base and rounded at the apex, so that they have a subconical appearance; towards the sides, however, they are more rounded. The front femora each have a moderately distinct tooth in the usual position, but in addition, between this one and the base, there is a swelling in the form of a very obtuse tooth.

OMYDAUS LONGUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and claw joints obscurely reddish.

Head coarsely punctured. Rostrum stout, moderately long, strongly curved, somewhat gibbous near base; with coarse punctures throughout. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* flat, distinctly longer than wide, base strongly bisinuate, hind angles overhanging base of elytra, sides feebly increasing in width from base to near apex, which is suddenly and strongly narrowed; surface uneven and with coarse irregular punctures; with a narrow median carina. *Elytra* narrow, very little wider than prothorax, sides irregularly parallel, base strongly trisinuate, apex widely rounded, with large irregular punctures and irregular interstices. *Under-surface* with more or less concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen widely depressed, second very little longer than third. *Femora* stout, hind pair not extending to apex of abdomen. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Byron Bay (C. Watson); Dorrig (H. J. Carter).

A narrow roughly-sculptured species with coarse punctures on rostrum even to the apex; it also slightly decreases in width from the antennæ to base, a most unusual character in the subfamily. On the elytra the punctures are concealed, except on the sides, where they are large and round, but on abrasion the others are seen to be very large, suboblong, and in irregular double series, with the alternate interstices irregularly elevated or subtuberculate. The femora are neither

distinctly grooved nor dentate, but from certain directions very feeble ridges are visible along one side of each, and near the subapical notch each ridge is very feebly inflated, or rather suddenly terminated, so as to cause an appearance as of very feeble dentition. These characters, combined with the short second abdominal segment, seem to indicate that the species should be referred to *Omydaus* rather than to *Pseudomydaus*. In appearance it is like a very large *Ps. tenuis*, but that species has the second abdominal segment much larger. Of the species of *Omydaus* it is closest to *impressicollis*, but that species is wider, with different clothing and with moderately distinct femoral teeth and grooves. There are two specimens before me, and both are very dirty, but the abdomen and rostrum are apparently alike in both. On one of them the clothing was evidently rather dense and mostly more or less ochreous, with spots and fascicles of paler scales, more noticeable on posterior declivity than elsewhere; on its elytra there are two oblique fasciæ of sooty scales near the summit of the posterior declivity. Its front tibiæ are straight on the lower edge from near the base to the subapical tooth. The other specimen, in addition to being very dirty, is evidently greatly abraded, but the oblique patches of sooty scales are distinct. Its front tibiæ are trisinate between the base and the subapical tooth, the basal sinus is feeble, the next is slightly more distinct and bounded at each end by a feeble tooth, but the next one is much more distinct. The difference in the tibiæ is possibly sexual.

OMYDAUS NIGROFASCICULATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi but feebly diluted with red. Irregularly clothed with rusty-brown and sooty scales.

Head with a median carina and irregular punctures, forehead quadrisinuate. Rostrum moderately long, distinctly curved, sides dilated towards but deeply notched at base; basal half with coarse punctures, elsewhere shining and with small clearly-defined ones. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle, two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, base strongly bisinuate, sides strongly rounded; surface very uneven, and with coarse crowded punctures; with a feeble median carina on apical half. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate, sides gently rounded; with rows of large deep punctures, becoming small posteriorly; third interstice somewhat raised near base. Basal segment of *abdomen* gently concave, with large punctures. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ with distinct ridges, front pair obtusely dentate about middle, and with a

more distinct tooth near apex, apical hook rather long. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly thinner, basal segment of abdomen gently convex, and median tooth of front tibiæ more obtuse.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (H. W. Brown).

From the same locality as *parviceps*, but prothorax, elytra, tibiæ, etc., different. In general appearance is close to *fuliginosus*, but the elytral sculpture and clothing very different. From *subfasciculatus*, to which it is perhaps closer, it differs in the curiously curved clothing of the third interstice; the front tibiæ are also somewhat different. The sooty scales are rather sparsely distributed on the upper-surface, but they form a conspicuous fascicle on each elytron on the second interstice at summit of the posterior declivity. On each elytron also the rusty scales form a conspicuous and slightly but distinctly curved line mostly on the third interstice, but commencing at the base of the second row of punctures and ending on the second interstice behind the sooty fascicle. On the prothorax also some of the scales appear to be in feeble lines. On both prothorax and elytra there are a few feeble spots of scales that are ochreous or almost stramineous in colour. The concealed base of the head is nude and densely covered with small punctures. About the apex of the prothorax there is a rather wide shallow impression, appearing double on account of the median carina. The elytral punctures are very large, and each is so impressed that it appears to slope down from apex to base, and the latter to be cavernous, the space between each is shorter than the punctures themselves, so that from some directions these appear to be separated by rows of obtuse granules.

PSEUDOMYDAUS TENUIS, Lea.

A specimen from Illawarra differs from the type in being smaller ($4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.) and with the oblique subapical fascia composed of reddish instead of whitish scales. Its hind legs are drawn forwards so that portions (normally concealed) of the coxæ are exposed, and seen to be densely clothed with ochreous scales.

ANOPLOCIS, n. g.

Head small but not concealed from above; forehead quadrisinuate. Eyes rather small, coarsely faceted, widely separated. Rostrum rather long and thin. Antennæ rather stout; scape shorter than funicle, inserted about middle of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle moderately long; club subovate, sutures oblique. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides rounded, base strongly bisinuate. *Scutellum* indistinct

or absent. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, base trisinate. *Pectoral canal* rather wide and deep, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle U-shaped, walls thin; open. Metasternum much shorter than the following segment; episterna very narrow. *Abdomen* large, sutures deep and straight, first segment as long as three following combined, second distinctly, but not by much, longer than third or fourth. *Legs* rather short and stout; femora edentate, shallowly grooved; tibiæ dilated near apex; tarsi thin but rather short, third joint not much wider than second. Somewhat depressed, coarsely sculptured, and squamose.

In general appearance the species described below is strikingly like an *Omydaus*, near which it should be placed; but the open mesosternal receptacle, edentate femora, and sinuous forehead forbid its being placed in that genus. The type being unique it has not been examined to see if wings are present.

ANOPLOCIS FERRUGINEUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Rather densely clothed.

Head with coarse concealed punctures in front; forehead apparently trisinate, but really quadrisinate, with a feeble median carina. Rostrum as long as prothorax, moderately curved, sides feebly dilated from antennæ to near base, but base notched on each side; basal half with coarse concealed punctures and a feeble median ridge; front half with small punctures. *Prothorax* lightly convex; coarsely and somewhat irregularly punctured; with a thin, continuous, median carina. *Elytra* about twice as long as prothorax, irregularly subcordate, widest at about basal fifth; with semi-double rows of very large punctures, becoming smaller and more regular on the sides and posteriorly. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Comboyne (W. H. Muldoon).

The type (as with so many specimens of the allied genera) has its clothing somewhat obscured by mud; but the majority of the scales are of a bright brick-red, with numerous paler ones scattered about, and the latter forming some spots about summit of posterior declivity (apparently the remnants of a transverse fascia) and on the sides towards base. Probably on specimens in perfect condition both the red and the pale scales form feeble fascicles, at least on the elytra. The base of the prothorax has the incurved parts highly polished, and fitting into each of these is a highly-polished elevated space at the base of the third interstice on each elytron. But it is probable that these polished spaces are normally concealed, as the type has its prothorax and elytra slightly separated. The punctures of the under-surface are mostly concealed, but on

the basal segment of the abdomen there are some large round ones; the apical segment is shallowly bifoveate and apparently densely punctured. The type is probably a male, and to the naked eye appears to be of a rusty-red colour.

DECILAUS INCONSTANS, n. sp.

♂. Black; legs (and sometimes the elytra) obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red. Densely clothed with stout sooty scales, but more or less conspicuously variegated with paler ones.

Head with crowded partially-concealed punctures. *Rostrum* short, stout, base wide, and distinctly notched on each side; with large punctures in irregular series behind antennæ, crowded in front of same. *Scape* short and stout, inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, scarcely longer than two following joints combined; these subequal in length, but the first wider than the second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, partially-concealed punctures; with a short, feeble, median carina. *Elytra* with sides moderately rounded, base trisinate and distinctly (although not by much) wider than prothorax; with rows of rather large punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* elevated and almost truncate in front. *Abdomen* with dense and fairly large but more or less concealed punctures. *Legs* stout; femora feebly grooved; tarsi rather narrow, but third joint deeply bilobed. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, scape inserted near base of rostrum, and abdomen with basal segment flat instead of gently concave. The prothorax is also slightly longer in proportion.

Hab.—Victoria: Geelong (H. W. Davey); South Australia: Edithburgh and Port Lincoln (H. H. D. Griffith).

Allied to *perditus*, and the rostrum similarly notched at base, but prothoracic scales nearly all thinner and not confined to their containing punctures; abdomen of male more concave, and of female less convex. The punctures are also different. The scales on the elytra are mostly sooty, but are sometimes largely mixed with dingy-brown ones, and usually with a few pale (almost white) ones. On the prothorax the scales are larger than on the elytra, and the sooty ones are less predominant. On one specimen some of the pale prothoracic scales are white and others are almost carmine, especially at the base. On this specimen also the majority of the scales on the under-surface and legs are of a rather bright brick-red, but on most of the specimens the scales there are of a more or less pale-brown. The prothoracic punctures at first appear to be of rather small size for

the genus, but on abrasion they are seen to be fairly large. The large elytral punctures are in rows but not in striæ; they are considerably larger on the male than on the female. The interstices on abrasion are seen to be longitudinally strigose, and with numerous fairly large punctures, often forming a ring around one of the seriate ones; but their finer sculpture is normally quite concealed. They are usually narrower than the punctures in the male, but considerably wider in the female.

DECILAUS VARIEGATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red. Densely clothed with large soft scales, mostly fawn-coloured, but variegated with irregular patches of white and sooty ones.

Head with crowded concealed punctures. Rostrum rather stout, sides regularly incurved to middle; punctures concealed except at extreme tip. Scape inserted almost in middle of rostrum, the length of three basal joints of funicle; of these the first joint is slightly longer than the second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, deep punctures, each normally concealed by its contained scale. *Elytra* briefly cordate, sides rather strongly rounded; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures, in moderate striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated like half of a ring. *Abdomen* with dense but normally-concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, lightly grooved and dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, and with punctures clearly defined owing to absence of clothing (except at extreme base); scape inserted slightly nearer the base of rostrum; and basal segment of abdomen convex, instead of flat, in middle.

Hab.—South Australia: Henley Beach and Myponga (H. H. D. Griffith).

The size and shape are exactly as in *mixtus*, but that species has unarmed femora and very different prothoracic clothing. *Ovatus* has the shape very similar, but the clothing is different; on its prothorax few, if any, of the scales being directed forwards, and on the elytra there are stouter seriate scales amongst the ordinary ones. The femoral teeth are very sharp but small, and liable to be overlooked. The clothing gives the species a peculiarly soft appearance, so that it is the prettiest of all the beach-frequenting species. On the prothorax (where they are all directed forwards) and two basal segments of abdomen the scales are considerably larger than elsewhere. On the elytra the snowy scales are sometimes scattered singly amongst the others, or in small spots about the punctures, but on the basal half they usually form very

irregular patches, sometimes extending across two or three interstices. On the prothorax they usually form a very irregular line on each side. The sooty scales are less numerous than the snowy ones on the elytra, and are more compacted into spots; but on the prothorax they usually occupy most of the disc, except for an irregular line of fawn-coloured ones along the middle. On the under-surface, legs, and head the clothing is less conspicuously variegated than elsewhere. The rostrum is clothed throughout in the male, but only at the sides of the base in the female. The elytral punctures are large, but are so obscured by the clothing that they appear to be much narrower than the interstices, whereas, except posteriorly, they are quite as wide, or wider.

DECILAUS HYSTRICOSUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dark reddish-brown; antennæ and legs paler. Densely clothed with rather dingy fawn-coloured or muddy-brown scales, in places feebly variegated; with numerous stiff erect setæ scattered about.

Head wide; punctures concealed. *Rostrum* short and wide; punctures concealed behind antennæ, but distinct in front of same. *Scape* stout, inserted almost in middle of rostrum, the length of two following joints combined; first joint of funicle dilated to apex, the length of three following combined. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides subparallel on basal half, thence coarctate to apex; with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, base lightly trisinate, sides feebly rounded to beyond the middle, thence rapidly diminishing in width to apex; with rows of large concealed punctures, in light striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* like half of an elevated ring. *Abdomen* with dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, moderately grooved and lightly dentate; third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum with smaller punctures and clothing terminated before antennæ, scape somewhat thinner, and the basal segment of abdomen more convex.

Hab.—New South Wales: Narara (E. W. Ferguson).

In general appearance close to *noctivagus*, but slightly less robust, with more numerous erect setæ scattered about, and rostrum without clothing beyond insertion of antennæ in male. All the femora are dentate, but the teeth are minute and invisible from most directions. On the types there are four vague sooty lines on the prothorax, the setæ (which are stouter and less erect than on the elytra) being almost confined to them. On the elytra there is a feeble, pale (on one specimen almost white) oblique stripe from near each shoulder to near

the suture, just before the middle, so that the two together look like a wide feeble V; there are also even more vague remnants of other fasciæ. The setæ (which are very conspicuous from the sides) are usually of the colour of the scales amongst which they are set. On the legs stiff (and mostly pale) setæ are thickly scattered amongst the scales. The basal joint of the funicle is long, but not thin. The third interstice on each elytron appears to have two feeble swellings, on each of which the erect setæ form a feeble fascicle.

DECILAUS BRYOPHILUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; rostrum and legs diluted with red, antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with brick-red scales, variegated with patches of paler and sooty ones; mesosternal receptacle, metasternum, and two basal segments of abdomen with rather dense, thin, golden setæ.

Head with a semicircular space in front densely clothed, but bald elsewhere. Rostrum rather wide, ridged along middle, notched on each side of base; with dense punctures more or less concealed behind antennæ. Antennæ thin; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; club rather large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; with dense partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base truncate, closely applied to and no wider than prothorax; sides strongly rounded, widest at about basal third, thence strongly diminishing in width; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures in moderate striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather strongly raised, emargination transverse. *Abdomen* with dense and fairly large but partially-concealed punctures, and forming one regular row across each of the third and fourth segments, basal segment with a shallow depression common to it and to metasternum. *Femora* stout, especially the hind pair, and strongly grooved; third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, with sparser clothing and smaller punctures; clothing of under-surface normal, basal segment of abdomen convex, and prothorax less transverse.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart and Mount Wellington, in moss (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea).

A small prettily-variegated species, with unusually wide hind femora. The prothoracic scales are longer than on the elytra and but feebly variegated, on the elytra there are several small irregular patches of snowy scales, and the suture (except on the basal third, where it is glabrous) has two conspicuous rows of similar scales; there are also small sooty

patches scattered about. On the head there is a pale spot between the eyes; the clothing of the legs is but feebly variegated. The base of the head (concealed when set out but still attached to the body) is quite bald. On both specimens parts of the three lateral interstices of each elytron are glabrous; but this is probably due to rubbing by the femora.

DECILAUS PARVONIGER, n. sp.

Deep shining-black; head, rostrum, legs, and front of prothorax more or less obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi paler. Sparsely clothed on abdomen, legs, and between eyes, elsewhere almost or quite glabrous.

Head with some coarse punctures in front, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Eyes separated about half the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum short and stout, sides distinctly incurved to middle; basal half with rows of punctures separated by ridges, apical half with crowded punctures. Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; club large. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; base, sides, and apex with fairly large punctures, smooth and impunctate across middle. *Elytra* briefly subcordate, base truncate, sides strongly rounded and widest at about basal third; with rows of not very large punctures, in distinct striæ; interstices wider than striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* wide and truncate. *Abdomen* irregular; with rather large punctures. *Femora* rather long and strongly grooved, front pair somewhat inflated near base; tibiæ angular, but not inflated at base. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Wollongong, in rotting leaves (A. M. Lea).

A curious minute black species, in size like *mirabilis*, but with very different sculpture. The mesosternal receptacle is decidedly aberrant. The sides of the elytra are rather curiously curved between the middle and apex of each. The first segment of the abdomen is large, concave in middle, and with the intercoxal process wide; the second is short, with its apex almost vertical; the others are short and depressed, the fifth not as long as the third and fourth combined.

DECILAUS NIGRONOTATUS, n. sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown; elytra with blackish spots; antennæ of a rather bright-red, but club black. Clothed with stramineous setæ or thin scales, forming three lines on prothorax, and a spot on each side of scutellar region, but rather sparse elsewhere.

Head with rather dense but more or less concealed punctures; base bald and shining. Rostrum rather long and stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; behind antennæ with rather strong punctures in four distinct rows, the two median rows separated by a shining space that dilates considerably in front of antennæ. Scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; club large. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; with dense partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base truncate, sides strongly rounded and widest across basal third; with rows of large but ill-defined punctures, in moderate striæ; interstices wider than striæ, finely wrinkled, and punctured. *Mesosternal receptacle* like the third of a strongly elevated ring. *Abdomen* with rather coarse punctures on first, second, and fifth segments. *Femora* stout, moderately grooved, and edentate; *tibiæ* angular at outer base. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington, fairly common in moss (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea).

A small, elliptic, opaque species; much the shape of the preceding one, but somewhat larger and very differently clothed; club conspicuously black, etc. Each elytron has a large dark spot on the side, three spots on the third interstice (but the hind one sometimes missing), and one on the fifth; the latter is sometimes connected from each end with the lateral spot, so as to enclose a rounded reddish space, but it sometimes appears simply as the inner end of the lateral spot. With the head set out its polished base is entirely concealed. The third and fourth segments of abdomen at first appear to be impunctate, but from behind a row of fairly large punctures can be traced across each.

DECILAUS NIGRICLAVUS, n. sp.

Of a dingy-red, club black; prothorax and elytra with dark spots. Sparsely clothed with stramineous setæ or thin scales.

Head with partially-concealed punctures in front; base bald. Eyes separated about three-fourths the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum moderately long and stout, sides incurved to middle; with four rows of strong punctures behind antennæ, but more crowded and smaller in front. Antennæ much as in preceding species. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; densely and coarsely punctured; with a distinct median carina. *Elytra* sculptured as in preceding species. *Mesosternal receptacle* like half of a strongly-elevated ring. *Abdomen* with coarse punctures, but forming a row across each of the third and fourth

segments; basal segment feebly depressed in middle. *Femora* stout, moderately grooved, and lightly dentate; tibiae sub-angular at outer base. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington, in rotting leaves (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance very close to the preceding species, with which I had it confused, but femora distinctly, although not strongly, dentate. On each elytron of the type there is an obscure spot on the side, one on the fifth interstice, and another on the third, the three seeming to form a feeble oblique fascia; there are also vague remnants of two others on the third interstice, and of others on the sides of the prothorax. But probably the markings are more or less variable. Its clothing is not condensed into lines on the prothorax, nor into spots at the base of the elytra, but this may be due to partial abrasion.

DECILAUS STRIATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; legs (and sometimes head and rostrum) of a dingy reddish-brown; antennae and tarsi paler. Clothed with long but rather sparse, stout, yellowish setae or elongated scales.

Head with coarse punctures in front, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Eyes separated about two-thirds the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum stout, moderately long; apex shining and minutely punctate, elsewhere with coarse punctures in four series. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle; club large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, sides strongly rounded and widest across basal third; deeply striated, punctures in striae conspicuous on sides, but not sharply-defined elsewhere; interstices wider than striae, with numerous small punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* like the third of a strongly-elevated ring. Metasternum with a thickened impunctate space on each side. *Abdomen* large, with rather dense and large punctures; basal segment with a wide shallow impression, common to it and to metasternum. *Femora* stout, rather strongly grooved, and edentate. Length, $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and with smaller punctures, and basal segment of abdomen gently convex.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington, fairly common in moss (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea); Waratah (Lea).

Allied to the two preceding species, but black and more elongate, and a greater portion of the head bald, so that

even with the head retracted some of the bald portion is visible. Each of the metasternal episterna appears to be thickened at its suture with the metasternum, so that a fairly conspicuous impunctate ridge appears, between which and the elytron is a fairly distinct row of punctures; as the ridge is without a triangular frontal projection it probably belongs to the metasternum itself. The tips of the prothorax and of the elytra are sometimes diluted with red. On the prothorax there are usually three feeble lines of setæ; on the elytra the clothing is mostly compacted into fairly numerous but feeble fascicles.

DECILAUS SUTURALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Prothorax with sooty varied with greyish and stramineous scales, nearly all elevated above the derm; elytra with dense sooty scales, closely applied to derm, but feebly variegated with pale ones, and with some stiff suberect white and sooty scales scattered about. Under-surface with stiff white or whitish scales; legs with clothing mostly sooty, head in front and basal half of rostrum with stout pale scales.

Head with coarse partially-concealed punctures; basal part bald. Eyes separated the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum stout, rather short, with dense and coarse punctures, partially concealed but seriate in arrangement behind antennæ, and with a narrow median carina. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle; club large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about two-thirds the width of base; with dense, deep, and fairly large punctures. *Elytra* rather long, subcordate, sides strongly rounded and widest at basal fourth; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, in distinct striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated and rather lightly curved. *Abdomen* with dense partially-concealed punctures, third and fourth segments somewhat depressed. *Femora* stout, strongly grooved, edentate. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (type in H. H. D. Griffith's collection).

The size and colour similar to the preceding species, but clothing very different. The ridge at the side of the metasternum is thinner, but being clothed with pale scales is rather more conspicuous. The elytral margins, except in middle, are somewhat thickened and feebly shining. The type appears to have a vague remnant of a median prothoracic carina. As the basal segment of its abdomen is flattened in the middle it is probably a male. The seriate punctures are very distinct

on the sides of the elytra, owing to the scales being sparser there than elsewhere; the basal half of the suture is shining.

· DECILAUS ALBONOTATUS, n. sp.

Bright reddish-castaneous; club black. Moderately densely clothed with ochreous scales, variegated with white and sooty.

Head rather wide, with concealed punctures on a small semicircular space in front; elsewhere bald and minutely punctate. Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum moderately long and rather wide, sides distinctly incurved to middle, with a narrow median carina; with dense punctures, becoming concealed towards base. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, about the length of the five following joints; club large. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; with dense more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, sides strongly rounded and widest at basal third, with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, in light striæ; interstices wider than striæ; margins shining, and on shoulders thickened. *Mesosternal receptacle* moderately elevated in front; apex semicircular. *Abdomen* with moderately dense punctures. *Femora* stout, rather strongly grooved, and edentate. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah, in moss (A. M. Lea).

The clothing is very different to that of the preceding species, but somewhat similar to that of *bryophilus*, whose metasternum, however, is very different. The ridge on each side of the metasternum is more distinct than on either of the preceding species; it appears to be narrow and parallel-sided, but with a feeble median curve, between it and the elytron is a partially-concealed row of punctures. The elytral margins are lightly thickened and polished, especially at the base, where the shining portion is about the width of the metasternal ridge. On the elytra the scales are nearly all closely applied to the derm; the white ones clothe the shoulders and form a feeble oblique stripe on each side, from near the shoulder to the suture just beyond the middle, and form a few feeble spots posteriorly. Close behind the stripe there are a few sooty scales; but the disposition of the white and sooty scales differs on the right and left elytra. On the prothorax the scales are longer and stouter, the white ones form a distinct spot on each side, and a few spots on the lower sides. There are a few white scales between the eyes. On the legs and under-surface the scales are subsetose and uniform in colour. The head is conspicuously bald, except for a rather

small frontal space. As the basal segment of its abdomen is moderately convex the type is probably a female.

DECILAUS LATERALIS, n. sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown, in parts almost black; legs and elytral margins dull-red, antennæ paler. Rather densely clothed.

Head with dense punctures, concealed only on a small medio-frontal space. Eyes separated the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum rather short and wide, sides lightly incurved to middle; with coarse and dense punctures, partially concealed towards base. Antennæ much as in *suturalis*. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; with crowded partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, sides strongly rounded and widest near base, margins shining, near apex strongly thickened, and near base very strongly thickened; with rows of partially-concealed punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* like one-third of a moderately elevated ring. *Abdomen* with dense more or less concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, strongly grooved, and edentate. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (type in H. H. D. Griffith's collection).

Allied to the three preceding species, but with the curious metasternal ridges and polished sides of elytra reaching the maximum. Each ridge slightly dilates from its hind to its front end, but the latter is not triangularly produced inwards; it is gently curved, with the convex side near the elytra (in the preceding species the reverse is the case), and it is rather densely clothed. The margins of the elytra are conspicuously polished and thickened, especially at the base, where they appear to be curved backwards so as to be quite distinct when viewed from above. The clothing of the under-surface is peculiar, but probably varies sexually; the type is almost certainly a male. On the elytra the scales are closely applied to the derm and are ochreous, variegated with white, and with stout suberect ones scattered about; on the prothorax the scales are also ochreous and white, but the latter form three fairly distinct lines. On the under-surface the clothing mostly consists of elongate silvery setæ, which are denser and more conspicuous on the metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen than elsewhere. The punctures on the bald portion of the head are very distinct, although not very large.

DECILAUS LONGIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Of a dingy-red, in places blackish; antennæ of a rather pale-red. Densely clothed with rounded scales, varying from

a very pale-fawn colour to sooty; with numerous stout scales scattered about, and in places compacted into fascicles.

Head with numerous and mostly-concealed punctures; with a feeble medio-basal ridge. Rostrum long and thin, sides lightly incurved to middle; with rather dense and not very small punctures, more or less concealed on basal third. Antennæ thin; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base bisinuate and more than twice the width of prothorax; with a very feeble median ridge. *Elytra* rather short, sides dilated to beyond the middle, base trisinuate, median sinus small, the others large, shoulders clasping prothorax; with rows of large round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices not separately convex, with feeble swellings supporting fascicles. *Legs* rather short; femora stout, moderately dentate. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—New South Wāles: Ebor (R. J. Tillyard).

In general appearance strikingly close to the variety A of *Poropterus rubeter*, but rostrum much longer and thinner, abdomen not sulcate, and femora dentate. The long rostrum (it is distinctly longer than the prothorax) seems as much out of place in *Decilaus* as in *Poropterus*, but it has been referred to the former on account of its femoral armature. The outlines of the upper-surface are much as in *D. auricomus* and *D. bifurcatus*. The dark parts of the derm are a rather wide median space on the prothorax; and on the elytra a rather wide medio-basal space, narrowed at the basal third, and then dilated so as to extend to about six interstices from the suture. The rostrum is black, but diluted with red in front. The type is evidently in perfect condition, but it is probable that the derm on other specimens will be almost or entirely black. As the basal segment of its abdomen is gently convex in the middle, it is probably a female. On the upper-surface the darker parts are mostly clothed with dark scales, and the paler parts with pale scales, so that these parts are quite distinct to the naked eye. Many of the paler scales on the elytra have a faintly opalescent gloss. On the prothorax the stout scales are numerous about the apex, and form four feeble fascicles across middle. On the elytra they form feeble fascicles on the third and fifth interstices, and are numerous at the apex, and on the seventh interstice, and on the apical third of suture. On the abdomen and legs the pale and dark-brown scales appear to be mixed together in small spots. The prothorax has not been abraded, but portions of its derm are normally visible, and are without punctures.

DECILAUS AURICOMUS, Lea.

Var. *victoriensis*. Mr. H. W. Davey has taken sexes of a species from the Western District of Victoria that appear to represent another variety of *auricomus*. In colour the male agrees with the variety *insularis*, but it differs from that variety and from the typical form in having the prothoracic punctures considerably larger. Its female differs from its male in having the golden clothing of the under-surface replaced by stout (stouter on abdomen than on the metasternum), depressed, white scales; the two basal segments of abdomen convex and the rostrum thinner, with smaller but more clearly-defined punctures, and clothed only at extreme base and in the sub-lateral sulci.

Var. (?) *tasmaniensis*. A specimen from Hobart probably represents another variety. Its colour and the clothing of its upper-surface are much as in the variety *insularis*. It appears to be a female, as its rostrum is as in the above-noted female, but it differs decidedly from both sexes of that variety in the clothing of two basal segments of abdomen; the scales there are thin, elongate, and decumbent; on the metasternum they are still thinner, although far from being hair-like, as in the males.

DECILAUS CUNICULOSUS, Lea.

Mr. Davey has taken sexes of this species in the Western District of Victoria. The female differs from the male (type) in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, with smaller and sparser but more clearly-defined punctures, the legs slightly shorter, and basal segment of abdomen less concave.

DECILAUS PERDITUS, Pasc.

In this species the rostrum is triangularly notched on each side of the base, but the notches are normally more or less concealed by clothing. On examination from the under-surface, however, they are very distinct. Several other species (*litoralis*, *ovatus*, and *sobrinus*) have similar but less distinct notches. Mr. Pascoe recorded the species from Western Australia and Victoria; it also occurs in Tasmania (Ulverstone) and South Australia (Henley Beach and Edithburgh).

Eight specimens, taken at roots of beach-growing plants near Sydney, are entirely without white scales, the brownish ones nowhere condensed into spots or fasciæ, and (except on prothorax) nowhere distinct.

A specimen from Ocean Grove (Victoria) possibly belongs to the species, but its mesosternal receptacle is almost V-shaped and almost open, its hind margin being no thicker than the sides; in fact, not as thick as the apices. This is possibly an

abnormality, or due to an accident, but on the specimen it has every appearance of being natural.

ROPTOPERUS FULIGINEUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with scales, usually of a muddy-brown colour, but sometimes sooty; on elytra, and sometimes on prothorax, variegated with spots of paler scales. Under-surface usually with paler scales than on upper-surface. Femora and tibiæ more or less distinctly ringed. Upper-surface with numerous fascicles.

Head densely clothed in front; forehead bald and shining. Rostrum feebly curved, rather wide at base, sides lightly incurved to middle; behind antennæ with coarse concealed punctures, and a feeble median carina; in front of same shining, and with minute punctures. Scape short, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides moderately rounded; with rather large and round, but usually concealed, punctures. *Elytra* strongly trisinate at base, sides moderately rounded, and widest just before middle; with large partially-concealed punctures; interstices with feeble tubercular swellings, supporting fascicles; of these there are three on the third interstice, four on the fifth, three on the seventh, and a few feeble ones elsewhere. *Under-surface* with large partially-concealed punctures; basal segment of abdomen widely depressed in middle, the second flat. Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ -4 mm.

♀. Differs in having less of the rostrum clothed and the two basal segments of abdomen convex.

Hab.—Tasmania: Epping Forest, Mount Wellington (H. H. D. Griffith); Ulverstone, Stanley (including summit of "Nut"); Waratah (A. M. Lea).

Close to *tasmaniensis*, but with more of the head bald and with a distinct pale spot on the middle of each elytron, and one on each side; that species also has two fascicles crowning the posterior declivity considerably larger than any others, and usually paler. On the present species the fascicles there are no larger than several of the others. The rostrum and under-surface are sometimes quite as black as the other parts, but are usually obscurely diluted with red. On the prothorax there are ten fascicles; two very feeble ones at apex and eight loose ones in two transverse series, the four median ones are sometimes paler than the lateral ones. On the elytra the fascicles are more conspicuous and are frequently composed of sooty scales. In addition to the fascicles there are many erect scales scattered about. The under-surface is densely clothed, and in addition each of the large punctures contains a stout

seta. The extreme base of the head has some scale-filled punctures, but these are concealed until the head has been detached from the body.

ROPTOPERUS BASALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales; with numerous fascicles on upper-surface.

Head with derm concealed, except on a narrow, bald, basal space. Rostrum lightly curved, rather stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; with concealed sculpture, except on apical two-fifths, which are shining and with small but distinct punctures. Scape short, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base strongly bisinuate, sides moderately rounded; punctures normally concealed; with ten very feeble swellings supporting feeble fascicles. *Elytra* with sides moderately rounded, base strongly trisinuate; with rows of large more or less concealed punctures; interstices with feeble swellings, supporting fascicles, of these there are four on the third interstice, three on the fifth, four on the seventh, and one on the suture on the posterior declivity, some smaller ones elsewhere. *Under-surface* with dense punctures, and with larger and sparser ones, but all more or less concealed before abrasion. Basal segment of abdomen feebly depressed in middle, the second flat. Length, $4\frac{1}{3}$ -5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (H. J. Carter).

In general appearance much like the preceding and several other species, but with a fascicle on the suture. Seen from in front the base of the elytra appears to have four conspicuous, shining, subtriangular processes, these being on the third interstices and shoulders, and due to the tubercles there being glabrous internally. From behind they are much less conspicuous.

ROPTOPERUS LONGUS, n. sp.

Black, somewhat shining; head, rostrum, and under-surface more or less distinctly diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi paler. Upper-surface with stout setæ scattered about, and in places formed into fascicles, these on the posterior portion of the elytra are mostly sooty, but elsewhere they are paler. Under-surface and legs with rather dense scales in addition to the setæ.

Head with coarse punctures in front, then bald and shining. Rostrum wide at base, narrowed to, and parallel-sided in front of antennæ; about base with somewhat coarser punctures than on head, elsewhere shining and with minute

punctures. Scape short, inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* quite as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, surface somewhat uneven; with dense, round, clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* strongly trisinate at base, with shoulders clasping prothorax, sides oblique to middle and then subarcuate to apex; with rows of rather shallow punctures; with feeble tubercular swellings supporting fascicles. *Under-surface* with punctures normally concealed. Two basal segments of abdomen almost flat in middle. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah (A. M. Lea).

A very distinct species. The almost entire absence of clothing (other than setæ) from the upper-surface is apparently natural, as the two typical specimens (whose sex is doubtful) are alike in this respect. The highly-polished space causes the head to look as if a polished cap had been drawn over portion of it. The elytra are so shaped, and the fascicles so placed, as to cause the posterior declivity to appear to commence quite close to the base. On each elytron there is an oblique row of feeble, subconnected, pale fascicles, commencing on the third interstice at the basal fourth, and ending on the seventh at its middle; from this one there is an oblique row of sooty fascicles, one on the fifth, one on the third, and a very feeble one on suture at about one-fourth from the apex. On the two elytra, therefore, these fascicles appear to mark the sides of a diagonally placed square; but there is also a feeble fascicle on the middle of the third interstice.

ROPTOPERUS BRYOPHILUS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish; head and rostrum of a dingy red; antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, somewhat variegated on elytra; under-surface with paler clothing. Upper-surface with numerous fascicles.

Head densely squamose in front, elsewhere bald and shining. Rostrum wide at base, sides narrowed to, and parallel-sided in front of antennæ; basal third with coarse concealed sculpture, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape short, inserted somewhat nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides moderately rounded; surface uneven and with normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* not very long, base strongly trisinate, sides moderately rounded; punctures normally concealed; third, fifth, and seventh interstices with distinct fascicles. *Under-surface* with large partially-concealed punctures. Mesosternal receptacle feebly raised, walls thin and U-shaped, feebly cavernous. Basal segment of abdomen gently depressed in middle, the second flat. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having less of the rostrum clothed and two basal segments of abdomen gently convex.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah, in moss (A. M. Lea).

The U-shaped mesosternal receptacle, with thin walls throughout, is at variance with the genus, but as it is not supported by other characters it was considered better to refer the species to *Roptoperus* rather than to a new genus. It is the smallest one yet described. On the female there is a feeble pale spot on the middle of each elytron, and a still more feeble medio-lateral one, but on the male these are not traceable.

ROPTOPERUS PALLIDICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish; head, rostrum, legs, and under-surface of a more or less dingy-red; antennæ almost flavous. Upper-surface with stout setæ or scales scattered about, and compacted into numerous fascicles.

Head largely bald; with coarse punctures in front. Rostrum very wide at base, strongly narrowed to, and parallel-sided in front of antennæ; basal third with coarse concealed punctures and a feeble median carina, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape short, inserted much nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, disc rather strongly convex; with dense and coarse punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base almost truncate, and narrowly elevated, except at suture and shoulders, sides suddenly and strongly rounded to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, in distinct striæ; third and fifth interstices with feeble swellings supporting fascicles. Basal segment of *abdomen* distinctly concave, with a curved row of large punctures; second segment with large irregular ones in middle; the other segments with small ones. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker).

More of the head is bald than in *scutellaris* and *terræ-reginæ*; the bald space is marked off from the base by an impressed line, but until the head is detached from the body this line is concealed. On the upper-surface most of the derm is visible, but not to the same extent as in *longus*. The abdomen of the type is almost entirely glabrous, but this may be due to abrasion. The elytra at the extreme base are no wider than the base of the prothorax, but the sides are strongly rounded, so that at their greatest width they are fully once and one-half as wide.

ROPTOPERUS TERRÆ-REGINÆ, Lea.

The base of the elytra of this species is narrowly raised and shining (on the type this was concealed by gum). On

abrasion rather wide striæ, containing oblong punctures, become visible. With the rostrum in its canal (the usual position of unset *Cryptorhynchides*) the highly-polished base of head appears as a narrow rim touching the prothorax; with the head set out but still attached to the body the polished space disappears.

The female differs from the male in having the two basal segments of abdomen decidedly convex, the rostrum longer and thinner, and with its clothing confined to the basal third.

EXITHIUS.

The following new species of this genus may, for the sake of convenience, be divided into four groups based on the presence or absence of a scutellum or of femoral teeth.

1. *Scutellum distinct, femora dentate.*
2. *Scutellum indistinct or absent, femora dentate.*
3. *Scutellum distinct, femora edentate.*
4. *Scutellum indistinct or absent, femora edentate.*

The head when at rest has its base quite concealed, but the basal punctures are often of use in distinguishing species. The base is always evenly convex, but it is frequently marked off from the front by a more or less distinct depression, frequently with a trisinuate outline. With the head attached to the body but extended in front of the usual "set" condition, the boundary line of the forehead is concealed under the overlapping prothorax.

Group 1.

EXITHIUS BASIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with large soft scales, mostly fawn-coloured, but varying from white to sooty; under-surface, legs, head, and base of rostrum with less variegated scales. Prothorax with six fascicles; elytra with fascicles on third and fifth interstices.

Head gently convex; with dense normally-concealed punctures. Rostrum rather wide, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with dense and rather coarse punctures concealed on basal half. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* lightly transverse; with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Scutellum* small and transverse, but distinct. *Elytra* at base not much wider than prothorax, sides rounded, near apex strongly narrowed; base with tubercles or large elongated granules, and a few smaller ones on suture; third and fifth interstices with feeble tubercular swellings

supporting the fascicles; with large, oblong, but normally-concealed punctures. *Metasternal episterna* distinct in front, but very narrow behind. Four hind *femora* rather strongly dentate, the others very feebly so. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, with smaller punctures, less of the base clothed, and antennæ inserted slightly nearer the middle, and basal segment of abdomen evenly convex instead of flat in middle.

Hab.—Tasmania (Aug. Simson, his No. 3776): Stonor; Frankford, on stumps and fence-tops at night (A. M. Lea).

Resembles to a certain extent some of the varieties of *conspiciendus*, but the scutellum is smaller, shoulders different, and posterior declivity longer. There is a rather large patch of whitish scales at the base of the prothorax, usually very conspicuous, but occasionally traceable with difficulty; it is usually circular in outline, but sometimes is extended forward on each side to meet the median fascicles. There is also an oblique, but seldom distinct, line of white scales from each shoulder. The sutural portion of the posterior declivity is clothed with rather pale scales, enhanced by a subtriangular velvety patch of dark ones on each side about the apex. The prothoracic fascicles are loosely formed and in the usual positions, the elytral ones are more or less elongate, and are seldom distinctly terminated. The tubercles or large granules at the base of the elytra are always distinct, and are sometimes of a rather bright-red, although usually darker. On abrasion the elytral punctures are seen to be quite large, and fully as wide as the interstices, but normally they are almost or quite concealed.

EXITHIUS CYCLOTHYREUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ dull-red. Densely clothed with large, soft, round scales, mostly fawn-coloured, but varying from white to sooty.

Head evenly convex; with dense punctures, moderately large in front of antennæ, becoming larger towards and concealed on basal third. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, partially-concealed punctures. *Scutellum* round and distinct. *Elytra* at base suddenly but not much wider than prothorax, widest almost in middle, sides thence gently arcuate to apex; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; alternate interstices very feebly elevated. *Metasternal episterna* narrow but distinct throughout. *Femora* acutely dentate. Length, 4-4½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, with sparser and smaller punctures and less of base clothed; antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex, and basal

segment of abdomen evenly convex, instead of gently concave in middle.

Hab.—Tasmania (Aug. Simson, his No. 3375): Frankford; Ulverstone; Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

In appearance fairly close to the typical form of *conspiciendus*, but head evenly convex; *fumatus* is larger, with less conspicuous scutellum, smaller femoral teeth, and different clothing. The white or whitish scales, which as a rule are larger than the others, cause the surface to appear somewhat greyish. They are nowhere, except on scutellum, in distinct patches, but are rather more numerous across middle of prothorax and beyond middle of elytra than elsewhere; they also form feeble femoral rings. The sooty scales usually form several very feeble spots on the posterior declivity. The tarsi are sometimes almost black, and sometimes scarcely darker than the antennæ.

EXITHIUS TRISINUATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales, on the under-surface and legs feebly variegated with whitish ones; elytra with a conspicuous transverse patch of white scales at summit of posterior declivity; scutellum with ochreous scales. Prothorax with six fascicles, elytra with many.

Head with the forehead conspicuously trisinate; with very dense punctures, concealed in front. Rostrum moderately stout, sides moderately incurved to middle; with dense and rather coarse punctures, concealed about base. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, scarcely longer than the two following joints combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Scutellum* round and distinct. *Elytra* short, sides rather strongly rounded, base trisinate; with rows of large almost entirely-concealed punctures; alternate interstices with feeble tubercles supporting fascicles; suture with a few granules near base. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather strongly elevated. Metasternal episterna rather narrow in front, and not continued to apex. *Femora* strongly dentate; front tibiæ bent downwards in middle, the others subfalcate. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (A. M. Lea).

In appearance something like a variety of *conspiciendus*, but femora much more strongly dentate and front tibiæ different. The conspicuous white patch on the elytra should be very distinctive. As the basal segment of its abdomen is flat in the middle, the type is probably a male.

Group 2.

EXITHIUS ATHYREUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with large soft scales, mostly fawn-coloured, but largely mixed with black. Prothorax with six fascicles, elytra with many.

Head with forehead marked off by a somewhat sinuous depression, the depression interrupted by a short median ridge; with dense punctures, partially concealed in front. *Rostrum* moderately stout, sides distinctly incurved to middle, strongly notched on each side of base; behind antennæ with large partially-concealed punctures, in front of same with smaller clearly-defined ones, and a few minute ones interspersed. *Scape* rather stout, inserted almost in middle of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex half the width of middle; with rather large partially-concealed punctures; with a short and very feeble median carina or impunctate line. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* stout, sides irregularly rounded, base trisinate; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly and partially concealed in places; suture with depressed granules on basal half, second to seventh interstices with feeble tubercles supporting distinct fascicles. *Metasternal episterna* very narrow, but frontal triangle distinct. Basal segment of abdomen flat in middle, each side of base with an irregular impression, its suture with second conspicuously curved in middle. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ bent downwards in middle. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson).

In appearance close to a large variety of *fumatus*, but head depressed near forehead, and base of rostrum more conspicuously notched on each side (on most specimens of *fumatus* the notches are either not present or are almost concealed by clothing, and only visible from behind). On the elytra there are several feeble transverse patches of whitish scales; the abdomen is almost entirely clothed with sooty scales, and on the prothorax they are in the majority. On the head the scales are dingy, but feebly variegated. The club is somewhat darker than the rest of the antennæ. The suture and the lateral interstices are the only ones without fascicles. The two typical specimens are probably males.

EXITHIUS INTERMIXTUS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with large soft scales, varying from whitish to sooty. Prothorax with six feeble fascicles, elytra with many.

Head evenly convex; with very dense punctures, larger

and partially concealed in front. Rostrum rather long and thin, sides very feebly incurved to middle, shallowly notched on each side of base; with dense clearly-defined punctures of moderate size, becoming larger towards and partially concealed on basal third. Scape inserted about three-sevenths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with dense, round, partially-concealed punctures; with a feeble impunctate median line. *Elytra* robust, sides moderately rounded, base trisinate; with rows of large, sub-oblong, partially-concealed punctures; second to seventh interstices with feeble tubercles, supporting feeble or moderate fascicles; a few granules about scutellar region. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly elevated. Metasternal episterna rather wide. *Femora* stout, four posterior strongly, the others rather feebly dentate. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Ulverstone (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance rather close to *Nechyrus legitimus*, but mesosternal receptacle cavernous. In size, and to a certain extent in appearance, fairly close to the preceding species, but with head evenly convex throughout (although with punctures coarser in front than behind) and mesosternal receptacle less elevated in front, with its emargination deeper. The clothing also is more conspicuously variegated. On the prothorax the scales, for a rather wide space along the middle, are mostly sooty, on each side they are mostly fawn-coloured, but with a distinct paler spot close to the dark patch; on the basal half of the elytra they are mostly sooty, on the apical half mostly fawn-coloured, but largely mixed with whitish at summit of posterior declivity. On the abdomen and head they are entirely sooty. As the basal segment of its abdomen is flat in the middle the type is probably a male.

EXITHIUS TENEBROSUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown and sooty scales. Prothorax with six very feeble fascicles, elytra with many.

Head rather strongly convex; with very dense punctures, concealed between eyes. Rostrum rather short, stout, and strongly curved, sides distinctly incurved to middle, distinctly notched on each side of base; with dense and coarse punctures, becoming more regular, but still dense, in front of antennæ. Scape stout, inserted in middle of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense partially-concealed punctures; second to seventh interstices with very feeble tubercular swellings, supporting feeble

fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather feebly elevated. *Metasternal episterna* distinct throughout. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat or feebly depressed in middle. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jindabyne (H. J. Carter).

In general appearance fairly close to *brevis*, but larger, rostrum shorter and stouter, and femoral dentition stronger. The teeth on the femora are acute and rather strong; on *brevis* they are all small, those on the front pair being traceable with difficulty; *fumatus* is a larger species, with paler clothing and distinct sutural granules. The clothing on the episterna is distinctly ochreous, and, to the naked eye, appears as a conspicuous short line on each, as it is also partly on the sides of the metasternum as well, it causes the episterna to appear wider than they really are. Of the two typical (and probably male) specimens, one has shades of colour of the scales scarcely contrasted, and on the other the shades are not conspicuous to the naked eye, so that the whole insect has a dingy appearance. The convexity of the head is partly due to a short and feeble median ridge.

EXITHIUS CONJUNCTUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red, rostrum and tibiæ somewhat darker. Densely clothed with large soft scales, mostly of a rather dingy-fawn colour, but in places sooty. Prothorax with six feeble fascicles, elytra with many.

Head depressed and somewhat sinuous in front; the depressed portion with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with dense clearly-defined ones. Rostrum moderately wide, sides distinctly incurved to middle, lightly notched on each side of base; basal third with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with rather small but clearly-defined ones. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex scarcely half the width of middle; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* with sides rather strongly rounded, shoulders prominent, but not as wide as widest part of prothorax, base trisinate; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; suture with conjoined tubercles at summit of posterior declivity, fourth tuberculate near apex; elsewhere with obsolete tubercles, supporting fascicles. *Under-surface* with punctures entirely concealed. *Metasternal episterna* not traceable throughout. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Nubeena (A. M. Lea).

A small unusually distinct species with very stout femora. The shoulders are distinctly projecting, although not to the

same extent as in *musculus*, from which species, and from all others of the genus, it may be distinguished by the conjoined fasciculated tubercles on the suture. On the prothorax the scales are sooty on the disc, but with two minute median spots, a small medio-basal spot, and the sides fawn-coloured. On the elytra the sooty scales are mostly confined to a sub-triangular patch commencing on each shoulder and terminated beyond the middle. On the abdomen the scales are unusually dense and erect. As the two basal segments of its abdomen are rather strongly convex, the type is probably a female.

EXITHIUS LOCULIFERUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red, rostrum and tibiæ darker. Densely clothed with large, soft, sooty scales, conspicuously variegated with more or less ochreous, sometimes whitish, ones. With numerous erect scales scattered about, and in places forming fascicles.

Head convex; with dense punctures, concealed in front. Rostrum moderately long, sides distinctly incurved to middle; base and sides near base with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with dense and small clearly-defined ones. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not much shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* twice as wide as long, sides strongly rounded; with dense partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* scarcely once and one-half as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, base almost truncate; with rows of large almost-concealed punctures; suture usually with some small shining granules. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. *Metasternal episterna* narrow and indistinct. *Femora* stout, strongly and acutely dentate; four front tibiæ subfalcate. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and smoother, with sparser and smaller punctures, antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex, and basal segment of abdomen moderately convex, instead of flat in middle.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (H. H. D. Griffith); Hobart, Huon River, Launceston, Ulverstone (A. M. Lea).

An unusually short robust species, not very close to any previously described one. It has dense erect scales, set amongst the others, and in places compacted into feeble fascicles. On the prothorax there are usually two ochreous spots (each composed of from one to six scales) in middle, and one in middle of base. The ochreous scales may either almost entirely cover the sides, or but a small portion of same. On the elytra there is a conspicuous coffin-shaped patch of ochreous scales on the posterior declivity, its outlines always

distinct, but its inner parts usually more or less largely variegated with black; there are also a few ochreous spots about the base, and a small whitish one on the fifth interstice at the basal third. On the under-surface the scales are mostly ochreous, but often variegated with sooty. On the legs they are usually sooty and ochreous, but frequently variegated with white on the femora. The depressed scales on the elytra are comparatively small and closely compacted; on the abdomen and sides of prothorax they are considerably larger and each is distinct. On abrasion the elytral punctures are seen to be very large and wider than the interstices; before abrasion, however, the majority are quite concealed. The femoral dentition is unusually strong and acute.

EXITHIUS MEGAPHOLUS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red, rostrum and rest of legs somewhat darker. Densely clothed with large soft scales, mostly fawn coloured, but with a few whitish and sooty ones; with numerous stiff erect scales scattered about.

Head with dense concealed punctures in front. Rostrum moderately wide, sides lightly incurved to middle; base and sides near base with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with dense and small but clearly-defined ones; a feeble impunctate line along middle. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* with sides rounded and widest at about basal third, base trisinuate; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; suture with a few granules near base. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. *Metasternal episterna* indistinct. *Abdomen* with basal segment feebly depressed in middle, its suture with second almost straight. *Femora* stout, lightly but acutely dentate. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Frankford (A. M. Lea).

On the prothorax the scales are unusually large and soft, and its fascicles (six in number) are very feebly compacted and indistinct. On the elytra several feeble fascicles are present, but the erect scales are usually not compacted together, the sooty erect ones are usually placed in very feeble transverse series. The head is densely clothed in front, the clothing abruptly ceasing, with a somewhat sinuous outline, at the forehead; this is normally concealed with the head at rest, but on exposure is seen to be densely covered with small punctures and fine strigæ. The femoral teeth are almost concealed by the clothing.

EXITHIUS STENOCERUS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Moderately densely clothed with dingy-brown scales, becoming sooty in places. Prothorax with six feeble fascicles, the elytra with more.

Head with punctures concealed in front. Eyes rather more prominent than usual. Rostrum rather wide, almost parallel-sided; with dense and coarse punctures, almost concealed except at tip, where they are smaller. Antennæ thin; scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum, and the length of funicle; club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with partially-concealed granules and coarse concealed punctures; with a short and feeble median carina. *Elytra* rather elongate, sides lightly rounded, base lightly trisinate; with rows of large, deep, suboblong, partially-concealed punctures; third to eighth interstices with small tubercles, supporting fascicles; suture with a few small granules. *Under-surface* with dense rough punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* scarcely raised, rather widely U-shaped. Metasternal episterna very narrow, but traceable throughout. Basal segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle. *Femora* not very stout, rather lightly dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—King Island (A. M. Lea).

At first sight apparently belonging to *Roptoperus*, but femora feebly dentate and third tarsal joint wider. The mesosternal receptacle has the base moderately wide and the emargination transverse, but is less conspicuously raised, and with a smaller base than is usual in the genus; the antennæ also are thinner, and are inserted nearer the apex of rostrum than is usual. The hind femora are partially ringed with white scales, but except for this the clothing is nowhere distinctly variegated. On the type (almost certainly a male) most of the head is concealed under the apex of the prothorax.

Group 3.

EXITHIUS OCCIDENTALIS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ and tarsi reddish, rostrum somewhat darker. Rather densely clothed with scales varying from almost white to sooty.

Head evenly convex; punctures normally concealed. Eyes larger than usual. Rostrum moderately long, sides lightly incurved to middle; with small and fairly dense punctures in front, becoming larger towards and concealed at base; with an impunctate median line. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, about as long as funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, evenly convex, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of middle; with dense partially-

concealed punctures. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, sides rather strongly rounded, each separately rounded at base; with rows of rather large more or less concealed punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. *Metasternal episterna* narrow. Basal segment of *abdomen* moderately convex. *Femora* not very stout, edentate. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Vasse River (A. M. Lea).

The edentate femora are as in *sculptilis*, *auchmeresthes*, and the following species, all of which, however, are without a distinct scutellum. It is the only species known to occur in Western Australia. The scales are mostly fawn-coloured, the sooty and whitish ones are usually in feeble irregular spots. On the prothorax the scales are larger than elsewhere. There are no distinct fascicles, but the elytra have some sooty scales compacted on a feeble tubercular swelling on the third interstice near base, and on the fourth about the middle.

Group 4.

EXITHIUS TRICARINATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red. Densely clothed with sooty scales, variegated in places with ochreous.

Head with coarse punctures, quite concealed in front. Eyes rather small. Rostrum rather stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; with dense and coarse punctures, concealed about base; base tricarinate, median carina stronger than the others and continued for a short distance in front of antennæ. Scape shorter than usual, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* rather feebly transverse, sides moderately rounded; with dense more or less concealed punctures; with a very feeble median carina. *Elytra* about once and one-third as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, base rather lightly trisinate; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; alternate interstices feebly elevated, the second feebly elevated and shining at base. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. *Metasternal episterna* not continuous throughout. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat across middle, its suture with second strongly curved in middle and deep at sides. *Femora* stout, edentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Stanley, from summit of "Nut"; King Island (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance like small specimens of *brevis* or *inamabilis*, but femora edentate. On the types the ochreous scales are almost absent from the prothorax, on the elytra there are a few feeble spots scattered about, and a feeble transverse row of same at summit of posterior declivity; there is also a

feeble whitish spot on the third interstice at the basal third. On the under-surface the ochreous scales are almost confined to the three apical segments.

EXITHIUS BREVIS, Lea.

The type of this species was somewhat abraded. Specimens in perfect condition have the scales mostly deep-black, more especially those forming the rather numerous fascicles. The species appears to be fairly common on the Blue Mountains; and two specimens from that locality have two small white spots on the elytra at the summit of the posterior declivity, one of these having in addition two small median spots. The rostrum is conspicuously notched on each side of the base.

Following is a table of the species:—

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A. Prothorax conspicuously dilated in front ... | <i>cariosus</i> |
| AA. Prothorax not so dilated. | |
| B. Femora edentate. | |
| a. Scutellum distinct | <i>occidentalis</i> |
| aa. Scutellum indistinct or absent. | |
| b. Prothorax with large punctures, usually sharply defined | <i>sculptilis</i> |
| bb. Prothorax with smaller punctures, more or less concealed. | |
| c. Each elytron with three conspicuous fascicles, almost in line with suture | <i>auchmeresthes</i> |
| cc. Elytra without such fascicles ... | <i>tricarinatus</i> |
| BB. Femora dentate. | |
| C. Scutellum very distinct. | |
| d. Shoulders conspicuously projecting. | |
| e. Elytra less than twice the length of prothorax | <i>ferrugineus</i> |
| ee. Elytra more than twice the length of prothorax | <i>musculus</i> |
| dd. Shoulders not conspicuously projecting. | |
| f. Each elytron with a conspicuous lateral patch of whitish scales ... | <i>ephippiatus</i> |
| ff. Elytra not so clothed. | |
| g. Suture without granules near base | <i>cyclothyreus</i> |
| gg. Suture with a few granules near base. | |
| h. Posterior declivity rather elongate | <i>basipennis</i> |
| hh. Posterior declivity rather abrupt. | |
| i. Prothoracic scales variegated along middle | <i>conspiciendus</i> |
| ii. Prothoracic scales not so variegated | <i>trisinuatus</i> |
| CC. Scutellum indistinct or absent. | |
| D. Each elytron with a conspicuous curved ridge at summit of posterior declivity | <i>tropidopterus</i> |

- DD. Elytra without such ridges.
- E. Suture with conspicuous conjoined tubercles near summit of posterior declivity *conjunctus*
- EE. Suture without such tubercles.
- F. Head with forehead more or less sinuous.
- j. Suture between two basal abdominal segments almost straight *megapholus*
- jj. This suture distinctly curved in middle *athyreus*
- FF. Head evenly convex.
- G. Mesosternal receptacle suddenly elevated.
- k. Femoral teeth large *loculiferus*
- kk. Femoral teeth small.
- l. Largest elytral fascicles subapical *loculosus*
- ll. Largest subbasal.
- m. Suture between two basal abdominal segments almost straight *obliquus*
- mm. This suture curved in middle.
- n. Prothorax with pale scales along middle *simulator*
- nn. Prothorax without such scales *fumatus*
- GG. Mesosternal receptacle not suddenly elevated.
- H. Antennæ inserted much nearer apex than base *stenocerus*
- HH. Antennæ inserted, at most, slightly in front of middle.
- I. Prothoracic clothing conspicuously variegated *intermixtus*
- II. Prothoracic clothing, at most, feebly variegated.
- J. Femoral teeth moderately large and distinct.
- o. Sides of rostrum distinctly incurved to middle *tenebrosus*
- oo. Sides of rostrum almost parallel *obscurus*
- JJ. Femoral teeth small and indistinct.
- K. Punctures of head clearly defined *inamabilis*
- KK. Punctures of head confused *brevis*

TAPINOCIS, n. g.

Head rather small, regularly convex, partially concealed from above. Eyes coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather

long and somewhat thin, lightly curved. Antennæ rather thin, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* small or absent. *Elytra* subovate, base trisinate. *Pectoral canal* deep and moderately wide, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle with narrow U-shaped walls; slightly cavernous. Metasternum very short, but episterna traceable throughout. *Abdomen* large, intercoxal process wide, two basal segments large, the suture between them incurved to middle. *Legs* rather thin but not very long; femora neither grooved nor dentate, hind pair not extending to apical segment; tibiæ straight, except at extreme base. Densely squamose, fasciculate, apterous.

The genus is rather close to *Exithius*, but distinguished therefrom by the thin and U-shaped mesosternal receptacle, metasternal episterna traceable throughout, convex forehead and femora neither grooved nor dentate. The mesosternal receptacle is almost open, but as the wall at its extreme base slightly overlaps the canal it must be regarded as cavernous. The three known species are all Tasmanian.

Scutellum present *scutellaris*

Scutellum absent, or very indistinct.

Largest fascicles near base of elytra *corticalis*

Largest fascicles near summit of posterior declivity *subapicalis*

TAPINOCIS CORTICALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales; with some darker, stout, erect ones scattered about, and in places condensed into fascicles. Under-surface setose.

Head with very dense concealed punctures. Rostrum fully the length of prothorax, sides lightly incurved to middle, base wider than apex; basal two-thirds with coarse concealed punctures, apical third with smaller and mostly-exposed ones. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* ovate-cordate, sides gently rounded; with rows of large and usually somewhat angular, but normally almost concealed, punctures; with a few small granules (sometimes concealed) on suture near base. Under-surface with dense setiferous punctures, larger on metasternum than elsewhere, and forming a single row across each of the third and fourth abdominal segments. Length, 4-5½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum distinctly longer and thinner, basal fifth only with concealed punctures, the surface

elsewhere shining and with small clearly-defined ones; antennæ inserted just in advance of middle, instead of at apical two-fifths; abdomen more convex, and legs somewhat shorter.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea); Hobart (L. Rodway).

The fascicles on some specimens are but little darker than the surrounding scales, but on others are almost sooty. There are six on the prothorax: four across middle and two at apex, but some of these occasionally disappear. On the elytra they are confined to the odd interstices, and are usually very feeble, except for four fairly distinct ones near the base. Several specimens have the clothing mostly of a muddy-brown, instead of a muddy-grey, and some others have the scales on the posterior declivity (except at the sides) distinctly paler (almost white) than the others. Numerous specimens were taken under bark of living trees and in crevices of dead ones.

TAPINOCIS SCUTELLARIS, n. sp.

♂. Black or blackish; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, sometimes obscurely variegated with muddy-brown; with some stout scales scattered about, and in places condensed into fascicles. Under-surface with rather stout setæ. Legs densely clothed, and sometimes obscurely ringed.

Head with very dense and usually concealed punctures. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with coarse crowded punctures, except on a short, shining, median line, but partially concealed on basal half. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides on basal half feebly rounded, apex more than half the width of middle; with dense concealed punctures and with a short and feeble median carina. *Scutellum* small, but elevated and distinct. *Elytra* slightly dilated from base to beyond the middle, thence coarctate to apex; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with tubercular swellings, supporting fascicles, a granule on each side of base close to scutellum. *Under-surface* with rather dense setiferous punctures. Metasternum somewhat shorter than in the preceding species, and with smaller punctures. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, shining, with smaller and sparser punctures, concealed only at basal fourth; antennæ inserted slightly nearer the middle of rostrum, and abdomen more convex.

Hab. — Tasmania: Mount Wellington (H. H. D. Griffith); Launceston (Aug. Simson, his 3208).

The prothorax has larger and more rounded scales than elsewhere, its fascicles are rather loosely compacted and six in

number. On the elytra there are fairly numerous fascicles, mostly on the odd interstices, the most distinct of all is on the third, crowning the posterior declivity.

TAPINOCIS SUBAPICALIS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather densely clothed with somewhat variegated scales, and with numerous fascicles. Under-surface moderately clothed.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, sides moderately incurved to middle; basal fourth with concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with small but clearly-defined ones, larger on sides than along middle. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the greatest width; with dense more or less concealed punctures; with a short and feeble median line. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* moderately dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; with tubercles supporting fascicles. Under-surface much as in preceding species. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (J. E. Philp).

In build somewhat resembling the preceding species, but the scutellum not traceable, and without the two small tubercles or granules near the same. The type is evidently in perfect condition, and is probably a female. Its clothing is mostly of a chocolate-brown, varied in places with muddy-brown or muddy-grey, and with a distinct curved line of pale scales on each side of the posterior declivity near apex. It is probable, however, that, as with the two preceding species, the clothing is subject to considerable variation. On the prothorax there are six fascicles in the usual positions. On each elytron there is a large fascicle crowning the posterior declivity, and rather numerous ones elsewhere, but mostly on the third (on which the large one is placed), fifth, and seventh interstices.

TENTEGIA CYCLOPTERA, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Sparsely clothed with brownish scales, but becoming dense on legs. Each granule with a stout and usually curved seta.

Head with large coarse punctures in front, elsewhere with dense small ones. Rostrum stout, lightly curved, sides gently incurved to middle; punctures as on front of head, but at apex crowded and smaller. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* strongly convex, moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with numerous large granules or small tubercles, regularly disposed, but smaller at apex than elsewhere. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, sides strongly

rounded, base truncate, apex rather narrow; with rows of large punctures, alternating with rows of large granules. *Under-surface* with coarse punctures, except on third and fourth segments of abdomen. *Legs* long; femora edentate, the hind ones passing apex of elytra; tibiæ ridged on each side. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Torres Straits: Banks Island (H. Elgner).

In general appearance close to *anopla*, but sides of elytra not clasping prothorax at base, and punctures of under-surface, although large, less sharply defined, rostrum stouter and with punctures not in regular series. From *quadriseriata*, which has the base of elytra very similar, it is distinguished by its rostral punctures and edentate femora. Although the punctures on the rostrum are not in four distinct rows, they have, nevertheless, a tendency to a linear arrangement. The elytral punctures are so placed that each is bounded by four granules, and the granules so that each is bounded by four punctures.

IMALIODES OOPTERUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish; with rusty-brown scales, rather dense on under-surface and legs, sparser on upper-surface.

Head with dense partially-concealed punctures. Eyes rather small and prominent, facets rather coarse. Rostrum moderately long, not very thin, sides distinctly incurved to middle; punctures dense on apical fourth, but elsewhere concealed. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, the length of three following joints combined; second joint of funicle about twice the length of first. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, apex almost as wide as base; with large and usually clearly-defined punctures. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elliptic-ovate, strongly convex, each separately feebly rounded at base, shoulders not produced, sides rather strongly and evenly rounded; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; third interstice with a distinct tubercle near base, the second with several feeble swellings. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* slightly depressed below level of fifth and distinctly below level of second. *Legs* rather long and thin; femora feebly grooved, edentate, hind pair passing apex of elytra. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mulgrave River (H. Hacker, his Nos. 1148 and 1155).

The edentate femora and long second joint of funicle associate this species with *edentatus*, from which it differs in

being larger, with longer legs, less densely clothed, punctures more clearly defined, and by the base of elytra. At a glance it looks very close to *Anchithyrus caliginosus*, but (apart from several generic distinctions) that species has the two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. On the prothorax there are three feeble median swellings moderately densely clothed, but they are not very distinct. The tubercle on the third interstice of each elytron of the type is connected by a slight ridge with its fellow across the suture, and with the base by a still more feeble ridge; between the ridges the punctures are much smaller than the adjoining ones. This peculiar structure is evidently not an accidental variation, as it is the same on some specimens that were in Mr. Hacker's private collection, now in the Berlin Museum.

IMALIODES VENTRALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with ashen-grey scales, denser on legs and paler on shoulders than elsewhere.

Head rather convex; punctures concealed. Eyes rather small and with rather fine facets. Rostrum moderately long, not very thin, sides lightly incurved to middle, punctures concealed, except at tip, where they are dense. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined; two basal joints of funicle rather long and thin, subequal in length. *Prothorax* rather convex, moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elliptic-ovate, strongly convex, base almost truncate, but shoulders feebly and obtusely produced, sides strongly rounded; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; with numerous small tubercular swellings. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. *Abdomen* with third and fourth segments narrow across middle but wider at sides. *Femora* stout, widely grooved, rather lightly dentate, hind pair not extending to tip of abdomen. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, punctures concealed only at base, elsewhere fairly large and dense, except along middle; scape inserted in middle of rostrum, and abdomen slightly more convex.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorriga (H. J. Carter).

Allied to *scitulus* and *nodulosus*, from the former distinguished by the distinctly shorter rostrum, and from the latter by the elytra not trisinate at base. The abdomen also is different. The prothorax has four feeble fascicles across

the middle, supported by feeble swellings; before abrasion no punctures are visible on it, but after same a few shallow and rather small ones are exposed. The tubercular swellings on the elytra are not by themselves very conspicuous, but as the scales clothing them are rather dense, they have the appearance of small fascicles; there are from two to four on each interstice, except on the suture and on the outer interstices. The hind part of each of the third and fourth segments of abdomen, except at the sides, appears to be transversely scooped out, leaving only a thin median ridge, which supports a row of erect scales; if these are abraded a row of punctures becomes evident. The tip of the second segment is similarly scooped out, but the segment itself being considerably longer than the two following ones, this appearance is not so noticeable.

IMALIODES SQUAMIROSTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales.

Head with shallow concealed punctures. Eyes rather small, with rather fine facets. Rostrum rather long and not very stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; punctures concealed. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of three following joints combined; two basal joints of funicle elongate, second somewhat longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with four obtuse swellings, supporting small fascicles, across middle; punctures small, sparse, and concealed. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elliptic-ovate, strongly convex, base lightly bisinuate, shoulders obtuse and scarcely produced; with irregular rows of large punctures; with numerous small tubercular swellings. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* level with second and fifth. *Femora* stout, widely grooved, feebly dentate, hind pair extending to middle of apical segment. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah (Pascoe's collection); Moreton Bay (Bowring's collection). Type in British Museum.

Close to the preceding species, but larger, and abdominal segments different. Also allied to *scitulus* and *nodulosus*, but much larger (it is the largest of the genus) and base of elytra different. The typical specimens (two) are evidently males, and have the rostrum densely squamose to the tip, on abrasion dense punctures are exposed, and towards the tip a median carina. The suture and lateral interstices are without tubercles, but there are from one to three on each of the

others; the suture is distinctly thickened on each side of the base.

ANILAUS COSTIROSTRIS, Lea.

Var. A. Two specimens from the Endeavour River (Macleay Museum) differ from the types in having the derm of the upper-surface almost entirely black, and its clothing quite uniform in colour.

Var. B. A female from Kuranda (Solari Bros.) also has the derm almost black, but with the clothing of the upper-surface denser and varying from white to black.

Var. C. Three specimens from Queensland (H. Hacker) are of a bright pale-castaneous, their clothing is sparser than on the types, but is conspicuously variegated. On the prothorax the scales are whitish, brick-red, and black, the black ones being mostly about the middle and apex; on the elytra there are some black scales about the scutellum, the apical third and sides, almost to shoulders, have black scales rather thickly scattered on a space whose inner outline is semicircular, there are also some snowy scales about and amongst the black ones. On the under-surface the scales are mostly brick-red and ashen.

ODOSYLLIS LAMINATA, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Very densely clothed with somewhat slaty-brown scales, variegated with paler and darker ones. Front tibiæ with a conspicuous fringe of golden hairs on apical three-fifths and continued on to tarsi.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather long, sides dilated towards and notched at base; behind antennæ with rather coarse punctures partially-concealed on basal third, elsewhere shining and with much smaller and sparser ones. Antennæ rather stout, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle rather long and subequal. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, apex about one-third the width of base; punctures concealed; with numerous shining granules, each with a setiferous puncture in front. *Scutellum* distinct but not conspicuously elevated. *Elytra* but little wider than prothorax, sides feebly rounded to beyond the middle, and then strongly narrowed to apex; with rows of almost-concealed punctures, in distinct striæ; interstices with rather numerous granules on basal half, but sparse elsewhere, third somewhat elevated near base. *Under-surface* with dense punctures, each with a large covering scale. *Legs* moderately long; front femora rather strongly, the others lightly dentate. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River (C. French and H. W. Brown).

A comparatively small species, at a glance somewhat resembling *Cryptorhynchus stigmaticus* and *C. verus*. In *O. scutellaris* the elytral scales are rounded, and but few overlap; in the present species they are somewhat larger and all are more or less overlapping, so that the surface has a curiously laminated appearance. On the abdomen and sides of sterna the scales are larger than elsewhere. The elytra are without a conjoint apical mucro, although the apex itself is somewhat acute. On the prothorax of the type there are no distinct pale spots, but on three obscure lines they are somewhat paler than elsewhere. On each elytron there is a distinct pale spot on the fourth interstice, slightly beyond the basal third, and a transverse cluster of pale spots across summit of posterior declivity. On the second specimen the spot on the fourth interstice is still more distinct, but there are no pale spots beyond the middle; about the middle itself there are numerous small sooty spots. On the prothorax of this specimen also four vague spots can be traced across the middle.

CYPHODEROCIS, n. g.

Head rather small, partially concealed from above. Eyes large, widely separated, facets of moderate size or rather large. Rostrum moderately long and rather thin, distinctly curved. Antennæ thin, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate: club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate, apex produced. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep and rather narrow, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle with thin U-shaped walls; slightly cavernous. Metasternum slightly shorter than the following segment; episterna rather large. *Abdomen* rather large, first segment longer than second, its apex lightly incurved to middle; third and fourth combined the length of second, and longer than fifth. *Legs* moderately long, femora stout, strongly dentate, not grooved; tibiæ thin, compressed, lightly curved, with distinct ridges; tarsi with first and fourth joints elongate, third wide and deeply bilobed.

The position of this genus is somewhat doubtful, but provisionally it may be placed with the allies of *Chaetectorus*. The facets of the eyes are of moderate size or rather coarse. Regarding them as coarse it would be associated⁽⁴⁰⁾ with

(40) In the table given in Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

Acrotychreus, which has falcate tibiæ, much more prominent eyes, and much shorter body, but its only known species has also an elongated fascicle on each elytron.

CYPHODEROCIS DORSALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with dingy-brown scales, feebly variegated in places. Prothorax with a conspicuous median fascicle and some smaller ones; elytra with two conspicuous, elongated, median fascicles and some smaller ones.

Head with rather coarse partially-concealed punctures; a fairly large depression (filled with scales) behind each eye. Rostrum parallel-sided, except at extreme base; with dense and rather coarse punctures, but concealed on basal third. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense more or less concealed punctures; with feeble swellings supporting fascicles, but the median one large; with a short medio-basal carina. *Elytra* about one-fourth wider than prothorax and more than four times as long; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, becoming small posteriorly; with feeble swellings supporting fascicles; with a few small sutural granules. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (R. Illidge).

The majority of the elytral scales are of a rusty-brown, but on the sides they are more or less of a chocolate-brown; the two shades of colour on the type being limited on each elytron by a line running from the shoulder to the elongated fascicle on the third interstice, continued along same, then directed slightly outwards to the preapical callus, and then slightly narrowed to the apex. On the prothorax the median fascicle is very conspicuous, and is evidently supported by a fairly large tubercle; there are also four feeble fascicles: one on each side near middle of base, and one on each outer side of middle; and there are two very feeble apical ones. On the elytra the very conspicuous ones are about one-fifth the length of elytra, and the scales composing them are so long that if flattened inwards they would touch the suture; there are also fairly distinct fascicles supported by feeble tubercles, on the third interstice near base, and the preapical callus half-way down the posterior declivity, and two feeble ones on the fifth near base. The femoral teeth are all strong and acute. There are four or five narrow sharply-defined ridges on each side of each tibia.

ISAX.

CHIMADES.

PHLÆOGLYMMA.

EPHRYCUS.

ACHOPERA.

ACHOPERINUS.

BEPHARUS.

In the table of genera allied to *Chatectetorus* ⁽⁴¹⁾ the above ones were noted as having tibiæ with terminal hook only. As a matter of fact, the species of all these genera have (or, at any rate, their front tibiæ have) a small subapical tooth to each tibia; but the tooth is usually very feeble, and appears as if due to the sudden termination of the lower ridge.

PHLÆOGLYMMA LONGIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with dingy-grey scales, variegated with sooty and brick-red ones; on the under-surface and legs mostly brick-red and whitish.

Head with dense partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum long and rather thin, sides lightly incurved to middle; shining and with rather sparse and small punctures in front, becoming coarse towards and partially concealed about base. Antennæ thin, inserted in middle of rostrum; scape the length of funicle; second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, concealed punctures; apparently with a feeble median carina. *Elytra* closely applied to and shoulders slightly clasping sides of prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, scarcely twice as long as wide; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices much wider than seriate punctures, second with an obtuse elongated tubercle, with small granules about middle, third with a more distinct but shorter one near base, and an indistinct one near middle, fourth with a small one near middle; a few small granules elsewhere. *Femora* stout, rather strongly dentate; middle tibiæ angular or subdentate near outer base, the others less noticeably so. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Gosford (H. J. Carter).

The rostrum is rather long for the genus, but the large finely-faceted eyes, strong femoral teeth, and open receptacle are as in other species. Its outlines are much like those of *dorsalis*, but that species has very different clothing and middle tibiæ unarmed at the base; the other species are narrower and

(41) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

differently clothed. At first sight it appears to belong to *Episodiocis*, but differs in having the femora grooved as well as dentate, shoulders clasping prothorax, and receptacle with hind margin not elevated, but widely and conspicuously open. To the naked eye the upper-surface appears of a muddy-brown; on the elytra the brick-red scales are scattered singly or in small spots. The sooty scales are more closely compacted together than the others, and are more numerous about the shoulders and on a postmedian zone than elsewhere; when the elytra are viewed from behind they are very conspicuous. There are a few white scales, but they are mostly confined to the seriate punctures. On the prothorax the scales are larger than elsewhere, and sooty ones are absent; the brick-red ones are more numerous along the middle, sides, and apex than elsewhere. There are five very feeble fascicles across the middle and two at apex.

EPHRYCUS VARIABILIS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; antennæ paler but club darker. Densely clothed with light-brown or fawn-coloured scales, more or less variegated with sooty, and sometimes with whitish ones; with stout scales scattered about and in places condensed into fascicles. Under-surface with white or whitish scales.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum not very long, rather wide; more than half shining, and with small punctures. Scape stout, inserted fairly close to base of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined; club rather large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base truncate, and almost twice the width of apex; with four feeble fascicles across middle and two at apex; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much but distinctly wider than prothorax, base truncate, basal half parallel-sided; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, in distinct striæ; second interstice with a tubercular swelling supporting a distinct fascicle near middle, third with a somewhat smaller one near base; very feeble ones elsewhere. *Under-surface* with dense normally-concealed punctures. Length, 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Sheffield and Mount Wellington, in moss; Hobart (A. M. Lea).

More compact than *parvus* and *brachystylus*, and with the elytral fascicles differently arranged. At first it appears like a very small *Tychreus*, but the mesosternal receptacle is open. The facets of the eyes are rather larger than usual. Of the four specimens before me no two are exactly alike, but all the known species of the genus are more or less variable. On the type there are no white scales on the upper-surface, but the black ones form two oblique parallel stripes on each elytron: one

commencing at the median fascicle and terminating on the seventh interstice, the other commencing on the fifth near base and terminating just below the level of the large fascicle; there are a few spots about the apex, and on the prothorax there are a few. On a second specimen most of the scales on the elytra are more or less sooty, but there are some snowy ones at the base and about the summit of the posterior declivity; the oblique sooty stripes are distinct. The scutellum is conspicuously white. On the prothorax there is a large irregular sooty patch, but most of the scales are white or whitish. On a third specimen there are some conspicuously white scales and a few whitish spots on the elytra, but the sooty oblique stripes are broken up into spots. On the prothorax the two median and two apical fascicles are blackish, and the hind angles are snowy. It is probably a male, as the rostrum is slightly shorter than that of the others, and the punctures on it are rather more distinct. On the fourth specimen there are a few brownish spots on the elytra, but most of the scales are pale, the majority on the apical half being conspicuously white. On the prothorax there is a brownish, subtriangular, medio-basal spot, and the fascicles are brownish.

EPHRYCUS BRACHYSTYLUS, Lea.

Four specimens from Tasmania (Swansea) probably belong to this species, but differ from the types in having no trace of the subtriangular patch of pale scales on the elytra; but the "ill-defined patches of darker scales bordering its sides" are more conspicuous on the Tasmanian specimens, and are at the basal third and just beyond the middle; the submedian ones look like elongated fascicles, just beyond them and crowning the posterior declivity: on one specimen is a distinct whitish fascia not extending to the sides; on another specimen the fascia is fairly distinct; but on the others it is represented by a few whitish scales only. On the prothorax there are four distinct black fascicles across the middle, these on the types being represented by a few blackish erect scales. The scutellum is clothed with ochreous scales.

CHÆTECTETORUS CINERASCENS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, in places almost black. Densely clothed with ashen-grey scales, variegated with muddy-brown. With stout erect scales scattered about, and condensed into numerous fascicles.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather short and wide, sides very feebly incurved to middle; punctures dense and rather coarse at tip, elsewhere concealed. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, about

half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* about one-third wider than long, basal two-thirds almost parallel-sided; surface uneven, and with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large punctures, in places partly concealed; alternate interstices conspicuously fasciculated. *Under-surface* with dense concealed punctures. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (H. W. Brown).

Differs from *egenus* (also from North Queensland) in being wider and less convex, clothing more variegated and the fascicles on the prothorax larger, and on the elytra more elongated. In many respects it is close to *clitellæ*, but there are no fascicles on the posterior declivity, and some of the others, notably on prothorax, are different; *latus* and *bifasciatus* are larger species, with longer and otherwise different fascicles. There are three specimens before me, probably all males. On one of them most of the scales on the upper-surface are of a greyish-white, and on each elytron conspicuously clothe the shoulder, and a curved line behind same, not quite extending to the suture at the basal third; and form a fascia at the apical third, narrow at the suture, and dilated to the side. Parts of its legs and of the under-surface are mottled with sooty scales. On the other specimens the clothing is less distinctly variegated. On the prothorax there are four fascicles across apex and four across middle, the middle ones of the latter are feebly continued to the base. The third, fifth, and seventh interstices each appear to have an elongated fascicle from near the base to summit of posterior declivity, but interrupted three times, so that they appear like four fascicles, of which the basal one is longer and the apical one shorter than any of the others.

PSEUDAPRIES SQUAMISERIATUS, n. sp.

♂. Pale-castaneous, almost flavous. Densely clothed with stramineous scales; with numerous short, stout, more or less erect ones scattered about, but on the elytra forming a regular row on each odd interstice, and a less distinct row on each of the even ones.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum not very long, sides notched at insertion of antennæ (almost in middle) with tips of scrobes visible from above; punctures very dense but concealed, except at tip. Scape stout, about as long as five following joints combined. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, with five longitudinal impressions; punctures concealed. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, base trisinate, sides gently rounded on basal half, but then rather rapidly

decreasing in width to apex; with rows of large punctures; interstices narrow, the alternate ones slightly elevated. *Metasternum* distinctly longer than the following segment; with large punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat in middle, not as long as second and third combined, with a row of large punctures at base, and another of fairly large ones at apex; second with a row of rather large ones at base. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat thinner, with the apical two-fifths shining, and the basal segment of abdomen gently convex.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River (H. W. Brown); Dorrigo (H. J. Carter).

The numerous rows of short upright scales give this species a very different appearance to that of any previously described one. On the prothorax the median impression is narrowed towards and closed at apex, but dilated and open posteriorly; near each margin is an impression shallow in the middle and subfoveate at the ends; and there is an elongate fovea on each side of the middle. Although the impressions are therefore five in number, on some specimens, owing to the clothing, there appear to be eight rather large foveæ. On the under-surface in addition to the large punctures there are numerous smaller and usually concealed ones. The hind femora each have a large median swelling, but it is too obtuse to be considered a tooth.

PSEUDAPRIES HUMERALIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, in parts darker; antennæ and tarsi paler than other parts. Densely clothed with more or less rusty-brown scales, more or less strongly variegated with paler and darker ones; with numerous long and slightly curved scales scattered about.

Head with very dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather wide, slightly dilated from near base to apex; shining, and with rather numerous punctures at apical third, elsewhere concealed. Scape stout, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide; disc uneven and with concealed punctures. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to about the middle; with rows of large, suboblong, more or less concealed punctures; interstices about the width of punctures, but apparently much wider. *Under-surface* with more or less concealed punctures, but many of fairly large size. Basal segment of abdomen about as long as second and third combined, gently depressed in middle. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, punctures smaller and concealed only on basal third; scape inserted somewhat closer to base of rostrum; and basal segment of abdomen gently convex in middle.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (H. J. Carter); Gosford (H. W. Cox); Sydney (A. M. Lea).

At a glance resembles *Ephrycus obliquus*, but the mesosternal receptacle is cavernous. It is decidedly smaller than all previously described species, and the prothoracic impressions are less distinct than usual; they are of such a nature that they cause a series of four feeble tubercles across the middle, and four across the base. On each elytron there is a distinct, pale, oblique stripe, extending from the shoulder towards the suture, but not reaching same; and there is a less distinct one (sometimes almost absent) across summit of posterior declivity. On the scutellum and under-surface the clothing is pale. On the legs it is pale, variegated with sooty-brown patches. There are three small sooty fascicles on the third interstice, and two on the fifth. The long semi-upright scales, if flattened down, would extend across at least two interstices, but they appear to be very easily abraded. The metasternum and basal segment of abdomen are almost of exactly the same length along middle.

An apparently immature specimen (probably from Illawarra) differs in having the derm almost flavous, with most of the depressed scales on the upper-surface stramineous, or at least of a pale-brown, the oblique humeral stripe on each elytron is distinct, but the postmedian one is scarcely traceable. The small sooty fascicles, however, are more conspicuous than on the types.

EUCALYPTOCIS, n. g.

Head rather wide, concealed from above. Eyes small, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather short and wide, feebly curved. Antennæ inserted about middle of rostrum; scape shorter than funicle; funicle with two basal joints rather long; club ovate. *Prothorax* flat, triangular. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax, but somewhat wider, base trisinuate, shoulders produced, sides narrowed from base to apex. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide. Mesosternal receptacle feebly raised, widely U-shaped, emargination strongly transverse; cavernous. Metasternum slightly longer than the following segment. *Abdomen* rather large, two basal segments large, first larger than second, intercoxal process wide. *Femora* moderately large, grooved, edentate; tibiae compressed.

A curious genus of doubtful position but provisionally regarded as of the *Chaetectorus* group; in the table of

genera allied to that genus ⁽⁴²⁾ it would be associated with *Achoperinus*, which has dentate femora and is otherwise very different. The species is a beautiful and very distinct one, and of it Mr. Griffith took five specimens that were hibernating under the bark of a eucalyptus tree. Their clothing is so dense as to quite conceal the side pieces of the meso- and metasternum, and all the punctures, except on the apical half of the rostrum.

EUCALYPTOCIS FASCICULATUS; n. sp.

Black; antennæ of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with black scales, conspicuously variegated with white. Upper-surface with numerous black fascicles.

Head with dense normally-concealed punctures. Rostrum about as long as prothorax, sides incurved to middle; with coarse partially-concealed punctures. *Prothorax* with upper-surface almost equilaterally triangular; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* about twice and one-half the length of prothorax; with two rows of large partially-concealed punctures; interstices somewhat uneven. Length, 3.34 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (H. H. D. Griffith).

On the elytra the white scales clothe the extreme base, portion of the sides, and an oblique median fascia from each side to the third interstice. On the under-surface and legs the scales are silvery, but the femora at apex and tibiæ at base are clothed with black scales. On the head some of the scales are black, on the basal half of rostrum they are white. On the prothorax there are four fascicles across middle and two at apex, with a few erect scales at the sides. On the elytra the fascicles are larger and confined to the second to seventh interstices; they are all black, except a few about apex and sides.

ANCOCIS, n. g.

Head moderately large and round. Eyes rather small, distant, facets of rather small size. Rostrum rather short and wide. Scape short and stout, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle moderately long; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, depressed, strongly sculptured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* depressed, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel except at base and apex, base strongly trisinate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated at base of front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle rather narrow between coxæ, dilated and almost truncate in front; cavernous. Metasternum about as long as the following segment; episterna wide. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures, first segment longer than

(42) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

second and third combined, its apex incurved to middle, second longer than third and fourth combined. *Femora* short, stout, and compressed, grooved and edentate; *tibiæ* short and compressed, very wide near base, and strongly narrowed to apex; *tarsi* long, third joint wide and deeply bilobed.

A curious genus of the *Chætectetorus* group, but the legs very different to those of other genera of that group. The rather finely faceted eyes would associate the genus with *Ephrycinus* in my table of the allied genera, but the legs and metasternum are very different. The strongly sculptured prothorax is suggestive of affinity with *Pseudapries*, near which it should be placed; but the species of that genus have coarsely faceted eyes and very different legs, etc. The grooves on the femora are very distinct on the apical half, where the surface is glabrous, but towards the base they are very feeble.

ANCOCIS COLLARIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Very densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, closely applied to derm; with a few stout but short ones scattered about. Each elytron with a distinct irregular whitish spot at about the basal third. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen, except at sides, and medio-basal portion of second segment, with dense, paler, and subsetose scales.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Ocular fovea fairly large. Rostrum not as long as prothorax, sides moderately incurved to middle, widest near, but not at, base; punctures dense at tip, but elsewhere concealed. *Prothorax* about one-third wider than long, base strongly bisinuate; a deep subtriangular notch in middle of each side; middle with a wide impression, bounded on each side of apical half by a conspicuous ridge, along middle with a feeble semi-double ridge; towards each side on basal half with a deep oblique groove, feebly connected with the base and lateral notch; towards each side on apical half with a double irregular impression; punctures concealed. *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax, and about thrice as long; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; odd interstices with numerous small tubercular elevations. Punctures of *under-surface* and of legs very dense, but scarcely traceable through clothing. Length, $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland or New South Wales (H. W. Brown).

Except for the antennæ, tip of rostrum, and parts of the legs the surface is everywhere densely clothed. On the upper-surface the stout scales are but little elevated above the others, so that, although compacted together in places, they do not appear to form distinct fascicles. The tubercular elevations are more distinct on the third and fifth interstices than on the

others, but there are a few feeble ones even on the suture. The curious clothing, like a large depressed pad, on part of the under-surface (the derm beneath it is depressed) may be a sexual character; the type is evidently a male.

TYLOCIS, n. g.

Head partially concealed from above. Eyes small, widely separated, finely faceted, triangular in front. Rostrum of moderate length and rather thin, lightly curved. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, apex produced. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* subparallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle rather large, raised in front, emargination semicircular; cavernous. Metasternum about half the length of the following segment. *Abdomen* large, first segment as long as second and third combined, third and fourth combined shorter than second, but longer than fifth. *Legs* short; femora moderately stout, neither grooved nor dentate; tibiæ lightly compressed; tarsi rather short, fourth joint elongate, squamose and setose.

The typical species at first sight appears to belong to *Chaetectetorus*, near which the genus should be placed, but the eyes are finely faceted and the metasternum very short. In my table of the allied genera would be associated with *Ephrycinus*, but the only known species of that genus has its metasternum longer than the following segment and its elytra non-tuberculate. *Tituacia* has a very short metasternum, but is otherwise very different. The clothing of the metasternum is so dense that its lateral sutures are scarcely traceable; the episterna, however, are very narrow in the middle, but dilated towards the ends.

TYLOCIS SQUAMIBUNDUS, n. sp.

Very densely clothed with dark muddy-brown scales, somewhat paler near shoulders and on under-surface, legs, head, and rostrum. Upper-surface with stout and usually sooty scales scattered about, and condensed into fascicles; under-surface and legs with stout and usually paler scales set amongst the others.

Head with concealed but evidently dense punctures; ocular fovea round and distinct through clothing. Rostrum almost as long as prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; with very dense concealed punctures. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides on basal half rather feebly rounded, apex about half the width of base; surface uneven and feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles; with a distinct scutellar lobe; with

coarse punctures traceable through clothing. *Elytra* oblong to posterior declivity, about one-third wider than prothorax; with rows of very large punctures; with numerous fascicles, supported by feeble tubercular swellings. *Abdomen* with punctures traceable through clothing on two basal segments. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Richmond River (W. W. Froggatt); Tweed River (H. W. Brown).

The antennæ, claws, and tibial hooks, the only parts not densely clothed on the two typical specimens, are of a dingy-red. There are four fascicles on each of the third and fifth interstices, the most distinct being at the summit of the posterior declivity, but there are others towards the sides and apex, and a few small ones even on the suture. On each side on and near the shoulder the clothing is distinctly paler than elsewhere, and appears to form numerous small, irregular, round lumps, from the smaller ones of which stout scales are absent.

METYRUS ALBICOLLIS, Germ.

Var. A. White markings on prothorax consist of a small medio-basal subtriangular spot, and a still smaller spot near, but not on, each hind angle. *Elytra* with base narrowly margined, and with a conspicuous, irregular, apical spot. Inner side piece of mesosternum with white scales. Whitish scales rather sparsely scattered about on under-surface and legs.

Hab.—Victoria: Beaconsfield, on *Loranthus* (H. H. D. Griffith from E. Jarvis).

Var. B. White markings on prothorax consist of a small medio-basal spot, and a larger angular spot on each hind angle. *Elytra* with a small spot on each side of apex. Under-surface, legs, head, and rostrum with obscurely whitish scales scattered about singly or in feeble clusters.

Hab.—Australia (Albert Bovie, from — Plason).

Var. C. Dingy-whitish markings on upper-surface consist of a small medio-basal spot on prothorax and a feeble elongated spot on each side of apex of *elytra*. Rest of body and legs with almost uniformly dingy-brown scales, the fascicles but little darker.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney.

PSEUDOMETYRUS BICAUDATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Densely clothed with light-brown or muddy-brown scales, with sooty ones on the prothoracic and on the median tubercles of *elytra*, clothing most of abdomen and on middle of metasternum.

Head with small partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately long and not very thin, sides lightly incurved to middle; with dense punctures rather small at apex, becoming larger to and more or less concealed on basal half; with a feeble median ridge. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, apex about half the width of middle, with four obtuse tubercles, crowned with fascicles across middle, and two at apex; with a very feeble median swelling; with numerous rather small and usually concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much but distinctly wider than prothorax, base trisinate, sides subparallel to beyond the middle; with irregular rows of large punctures, in places almost concealed; second interstice with two large tubercles close together about the middle, fourth with two large ones: the hind one half-way between those on second, the other at the basal third; fifth with a large one halfway down the posterior declivity; some smaller ones elsewhere, but each elytron at apex produced in the form of a conical tubercle; a few small granules scattered about. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate; tibiae compressed, lower edge of front pair bisinuate. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (H. Hacker, his No. 637).

The rostrum is moderately curved, and is stouter than in most species of the genus. The metasternum is also a trifle shorter, instead of a trifle longer than the following segment, as in others of the genus. The type appears to be a male.

PSEUDOMETYRUS LAMINATUS, Lea.

A specimen from Hobart belongs to this species, but differs from the type in being smaller (6 mm.) and somewhat darker. At a glance it appears to belong to *Menios internatus*, but the facets of its eyes are much smaller than in that species.

MENIOS ALTERNATUS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous; antennæ and tarsi somewhat paler. Densely clothed with light-brown or fawn-coloured scales, more or less distinctly variegated with paler and darker ones; with rather short, stout, suberect scales scattered about, and in places compacted into fascicles. Under-surface and legs with paler and more uniformly-coloured scales than on upper-surface.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather wide, lightly curved, sides feebly incurved to middle; punctures dense, and not very small, on apical half, elsewhere concealed. Antennæ not very thin; scape inserted slightly

nearer apex than base of rostrum, and slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, base lightly bisinuate and about twice the width of apex; with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-fourth wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to apical fourth; with rows of large more or less concealed punctures, in light striæ. *Under-surface* with dense concealed punctures. *Metasternum* and following segment of equal length along middle. *Legs* rather short, front femora feebly dentate, the others more acutely and distinctly so. Length, 3-3½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, shining, with much smaller punctures, concealed only about extreme base; scape inserted in middle of rostrum, and abdomen more convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Mulgrave River and Cairns (H. Hacker).

The slightly curved rostrum associates this species with *nebulosus* and *albifasciatus*, from which it is readily distinguished by the absence of elytral fascicles. On two specimens the scales on the upper-surface are almost uniform in colour, neither the paler nor darker ones being at all distinct. But there appears to be usually a fairly large and somewhat sooty medio-lateral spot on each elytron and some small ones elsewhere, including two very feeble ones at the base of the prothorax. The pale markings consist of feebly-defined spots irregularly distributed, but on two specimens a vague pale fascia can be traced across summit of posterior declivity. The stout scales form four feeble fascicles across middle of prothorax and two at apex. On the elytra they are rather numerous, but confined to the odd interstices. They are seldom of the same shade of colour as the flat scales amongst which they are set, and they appear to be very easily abraded. The specimens formerly in Mr. Hacker's collection (his Nos. 133 and 1085) are now in the Berlin Museum.

METYRCULUS BIMACULATUS, Lea.

Var. A. Two specimens from Mackay differ from the types in having the clothing of the upper-surface of a uniform sooty-brown, except for the pale median spots.

Var. B. A specimen from North Queensland also has the clothing of the upper-surface sooty-brown, but the elytral spots of pale scales are entirely absent.

ETHOCIS, n. g.

Head moderately large, partially concealed. *Eyes* rather small, widely separated, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* rather short and wide. *Scape* inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle; two basal joints

of funicle moderately long, the others transverse; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, apex much narrower than base; ocular lobes moderately prominent. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, subcylindrical to near apex, base trisinate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle strongly raised in front, emargination strongly transverse; cavernous. Metasternum along middle the length of basal segment of abdomen; episterna rather wide. *Abdomen* with two basal segments large. *Legs* rather long; femora neither grooved nor dentate.

As the metasternum, in the two species referred to this genus, appears (along its middle) to be exactly the length of the following segment, the genus could be referred to neither C nor CC in the table of genera allied to *Chætetetorus*,⁽⁴³⁾ but regarding it as belonging to C, it would be associated with *Metyrculus* (which genus, in fact, appears to be its closest ally), but differs in the conspicuously elevated mesosternal receptacle and absence of femoral grooving. Regarding it as belonging to CC, it would be associated with *Menios*, but the femora are edentate, and scape inserted distinctly nearer to apex than to base of rostrum. In general appearance *discicollis* at first appears to belong to *Phlæoglymma*, but the mesosternal receptacle is cavernous and the femora edentate; *bifasciatus* looks like a *Menios*, but its femora are edentate.

Prothorax with a conspicuous median patch of

dark scales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>discicollis</i>
Prothorax without such a patch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>bifasciatus</i>

ETHOCIS DISCICOLLIS, n. sp.

Obscure reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with whitish, or somewhat greyish, scales, more or less variegated with sooty ones.

Head with dense normally-concealed punctures. Rostrum somewhat shorter than prothorax, stout and somewhat dilated to apex; punctures normally concealed. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides somewhat rounded, and diminishing in width from base to apex; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax; with almost concealed rows of punctures. *Under-surface* with dense concealed punctures. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park (H. J. Carter).

On the prothorax there is a wide longitudinal patch, like a depressed fascicle, of sooty scales, somewhat dilated to the base (seen from behind or in front this patch appears to have

(43) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

a depressed median line), and the sides have numerous, erect, dark scales. On the elytra there are five elongated patches (or depressed fascicles) of sooty scales: one on the suture on the posterior declivity, and two on the third interstice of each elytron, of the latter one extends from the base to the basal third, the other is postmedian and somewhat shorter; elsewhere there are feeble smoky patches, one of which causes the pale scales to appear to form an oblique fascia from the side to the commencement of the postmedian sooty patch. On the apical half of abdomen the clothing is slightly infuscated. The derm of this, and of the following species, is normally entirely concealed, but the colour of the same can be seen where a slight amount of abrasion has taken place. As with many other densely clothed species, however, it is probably variable.

ETHOCIS BIFASCIATUS, n. sp.

Obscure reddish-brown; antennæ somewhat paler. Densely clothed with smoky-grey or mouse-coloured scales, paler on under- than upper-surface; elytra with two pale fasciæ; with numerous stout erect scales scattered about, and in places condensed into feeble fascicles. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Victoria (A. M. Lea).

The outlines and sculpture are exactly as described in the preceding species (each is represented by a unique and probably male specimen), but the clothing is so different that the two species can be easily distinguished. The pale elytral fasciæ are distinct to the naked eye, but not sharply defined under a lens, the subbasal one commences near each shoulder, and is oblique to the suture at the basal third; the other is somewhat curved, and is placed at the summit of the posterior declivity. There are six feeble fascicles on the prothorax: four across middle and two at apex. On the elytra there are no distinct fascicles, but here and there a few of the numerous upright scales are compacted together.

SCOTINOCIS, n. g.

Head comparatively large, partially concealed from above. Eyes widely separated, rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum not very short, moderately wide, lightly curved. Antennæ not very thin, inserted about middle of rostrum; scape distinctly shorter than funicle, first joint of funicle moderately long; club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle lightly raised, emargination widely U-shaped; cavernous. Metasternum almost as long as the

following segment; episterna rather narrow but distinct. *Abdomen* fairly large, first segment as long as second and third combined, its suture with second straight. *Legs* rather short; femora feebly dentate, not grooved; tibiæ lightly compressed; tarsi with fourth joint elongate and sparsely setose.

The typical species at a glance resembles some of the species of *Storeus* of the *Erirhinides*, but it differs from *Pseudostoreus* in the cavernous mesosternal receptacle. In fact, it is not even close to that genus, being a member of the *Chaetectetorus* group. The eyes are moderately, almost coarsely, faceted, and the metasternum is just a trifle shorter than the following segment, characters which, in my table of the group ⁽⁴⁴⁾ associate the genus with *Acrotychreus*, to which it is not at all close. But regarding the metasternum as slightly longer it would be associated with *Menios*, near which, perhaps, it should be placed. The dentate femora distinguish it from *Achopera*; the teeth, however, are rather indistinct.

SCOTINOCIS SAGITTIFER, n. sp.

Castaneous, in parts almost black; antennæ paler than rostrum. Densely clothed with greyish scales, variegated with sooty patches; under-surface and legs with whitish scales, but the legs feebly ringed with darker ones; with stout suberect scales, in places compacted into feeble fascicles.

Head with very dense concealed punctures. Rostrum about as long as prothorax, sides lightly incurved to middle; with dense and rather coarse punctures, concealed behind antennæ, and leaving a feeble median line in front of same. *Prothorax* rather lightly convex, base truncate; with crowded and usually concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much but distinctly wider than prothorax, base very lightly trisinate; with rows of large more or less concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Under-surface* with crowded partially-concealed punctures. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Guyra (H. J. Carter).

The stout scales are thickened or clubbed at their ends, and are usually dark, even when set amongst pale ones. On the prothorax there is a rather large medio-basal sooty patch, with each of its front angles marked by a small fascicle (these being across the middle of the disc). On the elytra there is a rather large sooty patch, commencing at the base, encroached upon by pale scales at the basal third, and then obliquely dilated and terminated, so as to present a rough resemblance to a broad-headed arrow, whose tip is on the suture just beyond

(44) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

the middle. On the patch four very feeble fascicles may be traced. The derm beneath the sooty scales is almost black.

TYCHREUS INSULARIS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with soft, white, woolly-looking scales.

Eyes large and finely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, very feebly curved, sides feebly incurved to middle; apical half shining and with dense, but not large, punctures; basal half with punctures concealed. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base strongly bisinuate, disc uneven; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* somewhat wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; second, third, fourth, and sixth interstices in places feebly elevated. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather suddenly elevated at base, and then sloping to apices. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Lord Howe Island (Australian Museum).

In general appearance very close to *lanifer*, but rostrum of the type (evidently a male) with dense clothing to the exact middle; in that species the clothing of the male extends beyond the middle, and in the female terminates before it. The raised parts of the elytra are also evenly raised. On the other species the raised parts appears to be more of the nature of obtuse tubercles supporting fascicles, and their clothing is seldom of a different shade of colour to those of the surrounding parts. The second, third, and fourth interstices near base, and again near summit of posterior declivity of the present species, are lightly elevated and with clothing of a pale-fawn colour; and there is similar clothing on the suture connecting the patches. Rings can be traced on the legs, but they are extremely faint. On the prothorax there are four feeble swellings supporting feeble fascicles across middle, and one in middle of base.

TYCHREUS NIGRONOTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with pale-brown or fawn-coloured scales, with some stouter suberect ones scattered about, and in places condensed into fascicles, the stout scales mostly sooty; with some velvety-black patches. Legs feebly variegated.

Eyes finely faceted. Rostrum moderately stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; sculpture concealed on basal third, elsewhere shining, and with clearly-defined punctures. Scape rather short, shorter than funicle, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than

second. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides moderately rounded, base feebly bisinuate; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* moderately long, not much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, subtuberculate beneath fascicles; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather strongly elevated, base large and ridged along middle; emargination with thin U-shaped walls. *Femora* feebly dentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, with much smaller and sparser punctures, and less of the base clothed.

Hab.—New South Wales: Acacia Creek (H. J. Carter).

The antennal insertion is as in *reversus*, but the two species are otherwise very different. The base of the mesosternal receptacle is wider than in the more typical species of the genus. There is an elongated velvety patch or loose fascicle on each side of the middle on the basal half of the prothorax. On the elytra there are three on the third interstice, one on the fifth, and two on the seventh; the largest of all is the sub-basal one on the third, and this is so thickly beset with erect blackish scales that it could fairly be regarded as a fascicle. On the elytra also there are elongated spaces on which the scales are slightly paler than the surrounding ones.

TYCHREUS ABERRANS, n. sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with scales, mostly fawn-coloured, but variegated with sooty and white; with stout scales scattered about and in places condensed into fascicles.

Eyes large and coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, sides lightly incurved to middle; basal two-fifths with concealed sculpture, elsewhere shining and with rather coarse punctures. Scape shorter than funicle, inserted in middle of rostrum; club ovate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apical third much narrower than elsewhere, base lightly trisinate; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* moderately long, decidedly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, subhumeral incurvation scarcely noticeable; with rows of large, almost concealed punctures; subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* widely U-shaped, walls thin and feebly raised. Four hind femora lightly dentate, the others not at all. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Comboyne (W. H. Muldoon).

The edentate front femora⁽⁴⁵⁾ and coarsely faceted eyes are aberrant in *Tychreus*; but as the species in general appearance is very close to *dilaticollis*, *reversus*, and *fumosus*, it

(45) The teeth of the four hind femora are very minute, and could easily be overlooked.

appears better to refer it to that genus rather than to a new one. From *Metagrucus* it differs in the metasternum and legs. *Menios* has the mesosternal receptacle larger, and the walls not U-shaped. The scales on the prothorax and under-surface are large, individually distinct, and completely conceal the derm; on the elytra the derm is also concealed, but the scales are not individually traceable. On the prothorax there is a large median patch of dark scales, but somewhat variegated at the base; it also has six feeble fascicles. The elytral clothing is irregularly mottled with sooty, more so on the hind than the front half; but there is a conspicuous patch of snowy scales at the summit of posterior declivity. On the third interstice there is an elongated black fascicle at the base, but with its apex paler. On the under-surface the clothing is feebly mottled. The elytral punctures in the striæ each contain a distinct scale, but the punctures themselves are normally concealed.

TYCHREUS CAMELUS, Pasc.

A common variety of this species (which I have often reared from dead limbs of sassafras) has the greater portion of the base of the elytra and of the posterior declivity clothed with beautiful moss-green scales, occasionally having a slight metallic lustre.

SYMPIEZOSCELUS NORFOLCENCIS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, sometimes almost black; antennæ and tarsi paler. Clothed with soft fawn-coloured scales.

Head with rather dense round punctures. *Rostrum* rather short and stout; at base dilated at sides, somewhat ridged along middle, and with rather coarse punctures; almost parallel-sided in front of antennæ, and with punctures becoming very small towards apex. *Scape* stout, inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum, scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined; two basal joints of funicle rather long, first longer than second. *Prothorax* somewhat flattened, subconical, with numerous small punctures; with a very short carina in the middle of a small medio-basal depression. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, base strongly trisinate; with rows of large round punctures, becoming smaller and narrower but in deeper striæ posteriorly; interstices almost impunctate. *Metasternum* with a distinct fovea behind each middle coxa; episterna with rather dense punctures. *Abdomen* with some large punctures on basal segment, and rather dense ones on apical segment. *Femora*

wide; tibiæ each with apical hook strong, and with an acute tooth near outer apex. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and much thinner, base less inflated, and with sparser punctures, elsewhere highly polished and impunctate or almost so; scape even shorter and inserted nearer base of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen convex instead of depressed in middle.

Hab.—Norfolk Island (J. C. Wiburd).

Smaller and usually darker than *spencei*, rostrum somewhat thinner, less conspicuously ridged at base, with the sub-lateral sulci smaller and pectoral canal less encroached upon by front coxæ. The clothing on fresh specimens is probably rather dense, but it appears to be particularly liable to abrasion, as the majority of the twenty-three specimens before me are very feebly clothed, and some are quite glabrous on the upper-surface and almost so on the under-surface and legs. On the under-surface and legs there are some thin setæ, and these are less deciduous than the scales. On some specimens the prothorax has an impunctate median line. The size seems to be independent of sex.

SYMPIEZOSCELUS SPENCEI, Waterh.; var. MINOR, n. var.

Mr. Carter has sent twenty specimens from Dorrigo (New South Wales) that differ from the typical form of *spencei* in being considerably smaller ($6\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.), but otherwise much the same. These specimens closely resemble *norfolcensis*, and perhaps indicate that that form should be regarded as a variety only.

WIBURDIA DENTIPES, n. sp.

Black, in places obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Moderately clothed with light-brown and sooty scales; on the under-surface longer and paler than on upper-surface. Prothorax with four fascicles of short, sooty scales across middle, the two median ones continued to apex; elytra with three on the third interstice, two on the fifth, and one on the second.

Head rather strongly convex; with very dense partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum rather short and straight, sides feebly dilated from base to near apex, lower walls of scrobes cut away at base; with dense and not very small punctures, in places feebly confluent. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle; second to seventh joints of funicle transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base strongly bisinuate and not twice the width of apex, which is truncate and subtubular, basal two-thirds gently rounded; with very dense punctures. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* distinctly but

not much wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinuate, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of rather large oblong punctures; interstices much wider than seriate punctures, with dense punctures, and each with a row of small granules, third somewhat dilated and thickened about base. *Under-surface* with dense punctures. Basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle of apex. Four hind femora lightly but distinctly dentate. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Gippsland (C. French).

In general appearance extremely close to small specimens of *scrobiculata*, but the four hind femora distinctly dentate, although the teeth are small; the front pair have the median ridge suddenly terminated at the apical notch, but not elevated into a tooth.

XESTOCIS, n. g.

Head of moderate size. Eyes subtriangular, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, somewhat curved; scrobes open at lower edge of extreme base. Antennæ moderately long; scape slightly shorter than funicle; funicle with two basal joints moderately long, the others transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex, or not. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated almost at front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle narrow between middle coxæ, but strongly dilated in front, emargination strongly transverse; cavernous. Metasternum elongate; episterna conspicuous. *Abdomen* with two basal segments large, sutures of all distinct, that between first and second curved in middle. *Legs* rather short; femora stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ compressed, the middle pair strongly dentate on the outer edge at middle.

Apparently one of the connecting genera between the *Chætectetorus* and *Psepholax* groups. In my table of the genera of the *Psepholax* group it would be placed with *Psepholacipus*, from which it differs in the dentate femora and different front and hind tibiæ. The scrobes are open at the eyes on their lower side as in *Zeneudes* and *Oreda*. In the table of the genera of the *Chætectetorus* group it would be placed with *Sympiezoscelus* and *Mitrastethus*, which have edentate femora and very different middle tibiæ.

Seriate punctures at base of elytra as wide as

interstices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>niger</i>
These punctures much narrower than interstices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>castaneus</i>

XESTOCIS NIGER, n. sp.

Black; elytra in parts feebly diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Moderately clothed.

Head round; with rather numerous non-confluent punctures. Rostrum somewhat shorter than prothorax, parallel-sided; with coarse punctures at base, becoming sparser and smaller in front, but all partially concealed. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, disc with fairly numerous punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and denser on sides; with an impunctate median line, becoming carinate at base. *Elytra* almost parallel-sided to near apex, very little wider than prothorax; basal third with large punctures, in feeble striæ, elsewhere with much smaller punctures but the striæ rather more distinct; interstices sparsely and minutely granulate. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (H. J. Carter).

One of the specimens before me is almost entirely abraded; the other is moderately clothed with rather elongate scales (stouter on the elytra than elsewhere) mostly of a dingy white. The prothoracic punctures, although not very dense on the disc, have a slight tendency there to become longitudinally confluent. Mr. Carter has also taken the species at Acacia Creek in New South Wales.

XESTOCIS CASTANEUS, n. sp.

Bright-castaneous, parts of under-surface stained with black. Rather lightly clothed with rather thin stramineous scales or setæ, becoming fairly dense in parts.

Head round, punctures not very dense, but becoming denser and larger between eyes. Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, sides very feebly incurved to middle; with rather coarse punctures at sides and base, an impunctate line along middle. Antennæ inserted in exact middle of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately convex; disc with small and sparse punctures, the sides with more numerous ones; with a very feeble median line, but the same carinate at extreme base. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, basal half almost parallel-sided; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller before middle, and almost disappearing posteriorly; striation absent. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Norfolk Island (J. C. Wibur).

Smaller and paler than the preceding species, with less parallel-sided elytra and much smaller punctures. On the type the clothing is denser on posterior declivity of elytra, on abdomen, mesosternum, parts of legs, and base of rostrum than elsewhere, but this may be due to partial abrasion, to which species of the group are particularly liable.

PSEPHOLAX.

In this genus the rostrum is subject to considerable variation. As its headquarters are in New Zealand, comparatively few species occurring in Australia, it appears desirable to refer several aberrant species to it rather than to propose new genera for their reception, as such genera would probably in time be treated as of sectional importance only. The three first species here described all have the rostrum longer than wide, as in *humeralis* and *leoninus*; in the others it is transverse.

In *subconicollis* the front tibiæ are unusually thin, the median tooth of the middle tibiæ is more conspicuous than usual, and the subapical outer tooth very small.

In *lateripennis* and *basalis* the mesosternal receptacle has its sides distinctly produced, so that the apex is semicircularly emarginate; in *humeralis* and *leoninus* the apices are much less produced, and consequently the emargination is much more transverse; in the other Australian species the emargination is very feeble or altogether absent. In *leoninus* the walls of the pectoral canal are rather acutely margined at the apical fifth, between that portion and the coxæ being strongly rounded; in *lateripennis* and *basalis* the walls for about one-half of their length are rather acutely margined.

PSEPHOLAX SUBCONICOLLIS, n. sp.

Rather pale-castaneous. Upper-surface rather densely clothed with short stramineous scales, variegated with a sooty spot on each side of base of prothorax, and some irregular spots on elytra. Under-surface and legs with longer and sparser clothing, becoming golden-setæ in places.

Head with dense and rather small punctures; a shallow depression between eyes, but with a small, deep, median fovea. Rostrum somewhat longer than greatest width, which is near apex; with rather dense partially-concealed punctures, becoming smaller and sparser about apex. Scape stout, not much shorter than funicle; club rather large and ovate. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, base bisinuate, sides diminishing in width from base to apex; apex scarcely half the width of base; with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base trisinuate, sides rounded and widest near base; with rows of fairly large punctures, in distinct striæ; the interstices with dense punctures and small granules, all partially concealed. *Under-surface* with rather sparse punctures, becoming dense on apical segment of abdomen. *Femora* stout; hind pair strongly, middle moderately, front lightly dentate; front tibiæ long and thin, hind ones somewhat

stout, middle ones each with a strong, triangular, median tooth on outer edge. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker).

There is a feeble irregular sooty blotch on the elytra, extending from the suture to the fourth interstice; on the posterior declivity there are also some small irregular spots.

PSEPHOLAX LATERIPENNIS, n. sp.

Dark chocolate-brown.

Head with coarse partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum about once and one-half as long as greatest width; with dense and rather coarse punctures, partially concealed towards base, towards apex smaller but clearly defined. Scape not much shorter than funicle, club rather large and briefly ovate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded, but at apex suddenly narrowed and subtubular; with very dense punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, but somewhat dilated near base, which is strongly trisinate; with rows of not very large punctures, in narrow striae; interstices with dense punctures and numerous small granules. *Under-surface* with moderately dense punctures. Mesosternal receptacle acutely produced on each side in front. *Femora* stout, feebly dentate; middle tibiae each with a strong triangular median tooth on outer edge, and a fairly large subapical outer one. Length, 6 - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge); Mount Tambourine.

Nearer *humeralis* than any other described species, but elytral sculpture very different, rostrum longer, etc. The clothing varies from pale-golden to stramineous or ochreous. On both specimens it is very dense on the sides just behind the shoulders and moderately dense on the posterior declivity, the rest of the elytra being almost glabrous (probably due to abrasion). Each prothoracic puncture contains a short scale. On the flanks of the sterna and tip of first abdominal segment the scales are stouter than elsewhere; on the rest of the under-surface and legs the clothing is more or less setose. The finer sculpture of the elytra is probably concealed on specimens in perfect condition.

PSEPHOLAX BASALIS, n. sp.

Chocolate-brown. Upper-surface moderately clothed with short more or less golden scales, in places obscurely variegated with obscure sooty patches. Sides of sterna with paler and wider scales; rest of under-surface and the legs with setose clothing.

Head with dense and moderately coarse punctures. *Ros-trum* not much longer than greatest width; base with punctures as on head, about apex with smaller but more clearly-defined ones. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded, but apex greatly narrowed and subtubular; with very dense punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, basal half almost parallel-sided, base strongly trisinate; with rows of fairly large punctures, in rather narrow striae; interstices with dense punctures and numerous small granules, third dilated about base, raised, and with more numerous granules than elsewhere, but the base of second and fourth have almost as numerous granules. *Under-surface* with rather dense but somewhat unevenly distributed punctures. Walls of pectoral canal rather acutely margined in front. Mesosternal receptacle with sides acutely produced in front. *Femora* stout, rather lightly dentate; middle tibiae as in preceding species. Length, 8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (R. Illidge).

Close to the preceding species but larger, elytra with denser clothing, the interstices somewhat narrower, with coarser punctures and larger granules, apex of prothorax wider and walls of pectoral canal somewhat different in front. On the type there are faint remnants of a median prothoracic line.

PSEPHOLAX MARMORATUS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown; antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with short, stout, pale-ochreous or stramineous scales, variegated with spots of chocolate-brown. *Under-surface* with almost white scales, becoming setose along middle and on parts of legs.

Head with dense but rather small punctures. *Rostrum* distinctly transverse; in front of antennae with clearly-defined punctures, elsewhere partially concealed. *Scape* distinctly shorter than funicle: club rather large and briefly ovate. *Prothorax* rather strongly convex, lightly transverse, apex rather more than half the width of base, and feebly incurved to middle, base strongly bisinuate; with dense and rather small partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* with outlines almost continuous with those of prothorax, sides feebly dilated near shoulders, base with median sinus strong but the sublateral ones feeble; with rows of fairly large punctures, in conspicuous striae; interstices with dense normally-concealed punctures and with rows of small granules, but at base the granules are rather numerous, especially on the third. *Under-surface* with punctures normally concealed. Mesosternal receptacle rounded in middle of apex. *Femora* stout, rather lightly dentate; middle tibiae each with two strong outer teeth, of which the

subapical one is larger than the submedian one; hind tibiæ also bidentate externally, each with the subapical tooth larger and stouter than the other, which is at about the basal third; front tibiæ bidentate at apex. Length, 6-6½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith).

Allied to *latirostris*, but smaller and less cylindrical, and eyes, antennæ, legs, and prothoracic punctures somewhat different. On the prothorax the dark scales occupy the major portion of the surface, leaving the paler ones in feeble lines and patches. On the elytra they occupy most of the basal fifth, but elsewhere they form but small spots (rather numerous across the middle, however).

PSEPHOLASOMA, n. g.

Head fairly large. Eyes rather large, round, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather short and wide, dilated to apex; scrobes rather deep and wide, posteriorly suddenly opened, owing to the lower portion of the rostrum being suddenly truncated. Antennæ short and stout; scape distinctly shorter than funicle; funicle with two basal joints subtriangular, second longer than first, all the others strongly transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, apex subtubular. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* subparallel-sided. *Pectoral canal* wide and rather shallow, walls strongly rounded, but in front rather acutely margined. Mesosternal plate transverse, sides slightly produced in front. Metasternum rather long; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* with two basal segments large. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout; tibiæ with subapical tooth and apical spur.

In my table of the genera allied to *Psepholax* ⁽⁴⁶⁾ could hardly be placed, as the walls of the basal half of the pectoral canal are widely rounded and the apical half acutely margined; in several species of *Psepholax* there is an approach to this structure, but the species described below has the middle tibiæ without a median tooth. But from all the genera there noted it may be distinguished by the sides and under-surface of rostrum. Seen from below the basal half of the rostrum appears to be only about half the width of the apical half, owing to the sudden cutting away of its sides to make room for the antennæ; from the sides the rostrum appears to be notched at its base. With the antennæ at rest, however, these appearances are obscured. The genus is perhaps nearest to *Pseudotheribus*, but in that genus the rostrum is longer and otherwise different. In *Zeneudes*, *Oreda*, and in the male of *Pseudotheribus cylindricus* the scrobes are open at their hinder end,

(46) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1899, p. 52.

but the lower margin of the rostrum runs out obliquely to the open space instead of being abruptly cut off. The antennæ of *Zeneudes* and the middle legs of *Oreda* are also very different.

Two specimens of a smaller species⁽⁴⁷⁾ have the sides and under-surface of rostrum as in the present one, but they differ in having the pectoral canal with strongly rounded walls except just behind head (where they are obscured with head in position) and club considerably larger, their middle tibiæ have a distinct outer median tooth, although much smaller than in the species of *Psepholux*, and their femora are distinctly edentate, although the teeth are small. In the present species the femora are practically edentate, although from certain directions extremely feeble teeth may be made out.

PSEPHOLASOMA ROSTRALE, n. sp.

Dark-castaneous; appendages somewhat paler. Densely clothed with scales, mostly somewhat stramineous, but varying to white and sooty.

Head with dense partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum distinctly shorter than prothorax, not quite twice as long as wide; with dense punctures, partially concealed on basal half. *Prothorax* about once and one-fourth as wide as long, base bisinuate; with remnants of a feeble median carina; with crowded punctures, causing the derm to appear subgranulate in places. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, almost parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large, angular, partially-concealed punctures; interstices punctate and granulate, the third dilated and somewhat elevated at base. *Under-surface* with rather dense partially-concealed punctures. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Sheffield (H. H. D. Griffith).

On the elytra the sooty scales form several feeble spots, and on one specimen a distinct, narrow, postmedian fascia. On the under-surface, flanks of prothorax and legs, most of the scales are white.

PSEUDOTHEREBUS CYLINDRICUS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Moderately clothed with greyish or stramineous and sooty scales.

Head with dense and rather small punctures. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, scarcely twice as long as width near

(47) They were given to me as coming from Victoria, but as I think they may really have been from New Zealand, it was not considered advisable to name them.

apex, narrower behind than in front of antennæ; with very dense punctures partially concealed on basal two-thirds; apical half of scrobes visible from above. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; funicle stout, two basal joints moderately long, the others strongly transverse and feebly dilating to apex; club short, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides rounded, apex scarcely half the width of base and gently incurved to middle, base strongly bisinuate; with dense round punctures, in places feebly confluent; with a thin, continuous, median carina. *Elytra* cylindrical to near apex, slightly wider than prothorax; with rows of large suboblong punctures, in deep striæ; interstices wider than striæ, with small granules and dense punctures, alternate ones feebly elevated, the third rather more noticeably elevated and somewhat dilated near base. *Under-surface* with dense punctures. Walls of pectoral canal cut off at right angles in front. Mesosternal receptacle curvilinearly triangular, with rounded angles. *Legs* rather short; front femora moderately, the others acutely dentate. Length, 7-8 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, basal third only with concealed punctures, elsewhere shining, and with small but clearly-defined ones; scrobes not visible from above; scape inserted slightly nearer the middle of rostrum, and abdomen distinctly more convex.

Hab.—Tasmania: Devonport, Burnie, Hobart (A. M. Lea).

The facets of the eyes are intermediate between those of *Therebus cepuroides* and of *Pseudotheribus sculptipennis*, but as the shape of the mesosternal receptacle is nearer that of the latter, and the femora are dentate, the species has been referred to *Pseudotheribus*, with which in most respects it is in harmony. In general appearance it is fairly close to *sculptipennis*, but is somewhat narrower, and front walls of pectoral canal more conspicuously notched, denoting an approach to *Zeneudes* and *Oreda*. One male, probably from immaturity, has the derm almost entirely of a rather pale-red. On the upper-surface the sooty scales form a feeble patch on each side of the base of the prothorax and several feeble patches on elytra, but they appear to be more easily abraded than the paler ones. On the under-surface and legs the scales are mostly whitish.

Two females from Victoria (C. French) may represent a variety; they differ in being decidedly narrower and with the median carina of prothorax much shorter. Probably, however, the male would show specific distinctions.

DERBYIELLA LAMINATA, Lea.

A specimen from the Upper Endeavour River differs from the type in having the upper-surface almost black, the prothoracic punctures larger, and, except on disc towards base, the contained setæ rising above the general level.

COPTOMERUS.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Dr. Gestro sent to me five specimens that were identified by Mr. Pascoe as *Coptomerus nigrinasus*, Chev., when dealing with the Austro-Malayan species in Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.⁽⁴⁹⁾ They are from Somerset (as was the type), and I believe them to be correctly identified. If so the original generic and specific descriptions are very poor, as the abdomen was not even mentioned, and is remarkable, as on each side of the basal segment there is a conspicuous ridge commencing behind the coxa, and the two meeting at the middle of the apex. The mesosternal receptacle is strongly and suddenly elevated above its support, cavernous in front, and bifoveate behind; its emargination also is peculiar, as instead of sweeping round in an even curve, it has an angular notch on one side of the middle, although this would probably not be seen with the rostrum at rest. The femora are all strongly grooved, and the hind pair are straight on their lower edge, but conspicuously angularly dilated at the outer base; the four front tibiæ each have at the base a slight extension that projects over the apex of the femur; but this is not conspicuous when the legs are folded together.

On reading over these comments on structure, it will be noticed that they agree exactly with *Amydala abdominalis*, and I have no hesitation in regarding *Coptomerus* as a synonym of *Amydala*.

COPTOMERUS NIGRINASUS, Chev. (now *Amydala*).

Differs from *abdominalis* in being much smaller (the type was $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.,⁽⁵⁰⁾ the specimens before me measure from 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) and differently clothed, and with the antennal club much shorter.

The male differs from the female in having the rostrum with dense clothing halfway to the antennæ, instead of at the base only, and the portion in front opaque and densely and coarsely punctured; in the female the space in front of the scales is shining, and with distinct and clearly-defined but

(48) Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6), 1, 1881, lxix.

(49) 1885.

(50) Possibly the head was included in the length given.

much smaller punctures; the rostrum of the male is also carinated for about half of its length, and his legs are longer, with the front tibiæ conspicuously longer and thinner.

AMYDALA TARSALIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather densely clothed with soft and rather large scales, closely applied to derm, and mostly of a very light-brown or fawn colour, varied with white and black. Front tarsi with long and somewhat golden hairs.

Head with concealed punctures. Rostrum straight, almost as long as prothorax, sides lightly incurved to middle; with dense punctures, concealed behind antennæ; with an acute median carina. *Prothorax* conical, about as long as wide; punctures partially concealed; with a median cluster of small granules. *Elytra* closely applied to and outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; suture granulate near base; with narrow striæ containing feeble punctures, but both striæ and punctures more or less concealed. *Under-surface* with dense and rather coarse but more or less concealed punctures. Abdomen with a conspicuous triangular space on basal segment, bounded by a shining ridge on each side. *Femora* strongly grooved and angular; the hind ones wide and strongly angularly dilated on the outer side; tibiæ and tarsi long and thin. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

An elliptic, strongly-convex species, in size and general appearance close to *nigrinasus*, but differs from male of that species in having the dark prothoracic spot less rounded and nearer the middle, the front legs decidedly longer and thinner, and the front tarsi clothed beneath with longer and more golden hairs; the dilated portion of the hind femora is more angular at its apex, the eyes have somewhat larger facets, and the rostrum is longer, with the median carina more conspicuous. The carina terminates near the apex at a narrow, transverse, shining space or ridge that is fairly distinct from some directions. On the prothorax of the type there are a few black scales scattered about singly, but they mostly form a large irregular spot in middle, and two small medio-basal ones; just behind each side of the large spot is a small spot of white scales. On each elytron there is a fairly large black spot about the base, and one near apex; elsewhere the black and the white scales are scattered irregularly, or in small clusters. On the under-surface most of the scales are white, and there are many white ones on the legs. On the head there is a medio-basal white spot.

CAMPTORRHINUS INTERSTITIALIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish; antennæ and tarsi, rostrum, and parts of legs diluted with red. Densely clothed with greyish scales, in places stained with brown; a distinct sooty patch at summit of posterior declivity. Numerous stout scales interspersed. Abdomen with a wide space along middle clothed with fine, golden-brown setæ. Apical half of front tibiæ densely ciliate on lower edge.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum not very long, rather thin, sides somewhat dilated near base; basal third with a feeble median carina, and with coarse partially-concealed punctures; elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, rather more than half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides feebly dilated from base to apical third, and then strongly narrowed to apex; with a short and thin median carina; with crowded partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with semi-double rows of very large punctures, becoming small and regular posteriorly; alternate interstices conspicuously elevated, and each with a row of granules. *Under-surface* with dense more or less concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ compressed, the hind pair wider than the others, and strongly bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 5-9 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, with less of the base coarsely punctured, abdomen with scales only, and tibiæ ciliate only at tip.

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville and Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith, from F. P. Dodd); Cairns (H. W. Cox and E. Allen); Cape York (H. Elgner).

Readily distinguished from *dorsalis* by the elytra; these are without the black dorsal marking, but with a black spot at summit of the posterior declivity, punctures larger and coarser, and the alternate interstices conspicuously and continuously elevated, with granules bearing setæ directed backwards.

CAMPTORRHINUS INORNATUS, Lea.

♂. Black; antennæ and claws reddish. Densely clothed with greyish, sometimes muddy-grey, scales, somewhat variegated on elytra. With stout and usually dark scales scattered about, singly on the prothorax, mostly on the granules on elytra. Front tibiæ with a very conspicuous fringe of long and somewhat golden hairs continued on to tarsi.

Head with crowded concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately long, sides slightly dilated near base; with dense and rather coarse punctures throughout, but becoming smaller

towards apex; with a moderately distinct median carina. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, strongly convex, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with a short median carina; with dense regular punctures, clearly traceable through clothing. *Elytra* no wider than widest part of prothorax, but wider than base, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures: interstices each with a row of rather distinct granules, alternate ones feebly elevated. *Under-surface* with dense concealed punctures. *Legs* rather long; femora stout, strongly dentate, four hind tibiæ moderately bisinuate on lower-surface, the front ones strongly dentate at basal third, and with a moderately distinct subapical tooth in addition to the terminal hook. Length, 9-10 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, with distinct punctures only at sides of base, legs shorter, and front tibiæ without a tooth at basal third and not fringed.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (A. J. Coates and H. W. Brown).

This species, from a single female specimen, was previously described as a variety of *dorsalis*, but having now both sexes it is clearly evident that it is a distinct species, conspicuously different from *dorsalis* by the front tibiæ of the male; the elytral markings, when such are present, are also different, and there are numerous granules on the elytra. The elytral granules are supplied with setæ, as on the preceding species, but the elytra otherwise, and the legs are very different. On the basal two-thirds of elytra the scales are darker than on the apical third, and the two shades of colour are sharply limited; sometimes the scales, just before the paler portion, being sooty, sometimes of a rusty-brown. On two specimens there is a large, subtriangular, sooty patch on each side, with the hind margins of the triangles meeting at the suture. The legs are sometimes feebly ringed, and there are usually dark spots on the abdomen.

The specific name is rather an unfortunate one, as although some females are entirely without elytral markings, on all the males before me markings are present, as they are also on some females. The clothing of the front tibiæ of the male is also of a distinctly ornamental nature.